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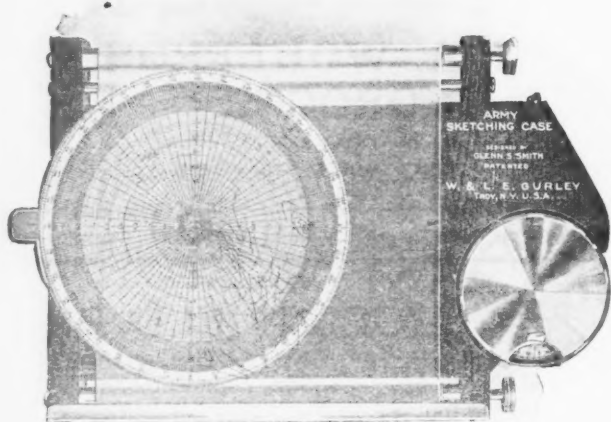
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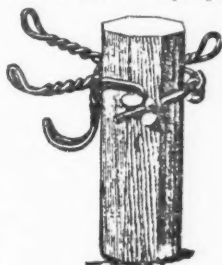
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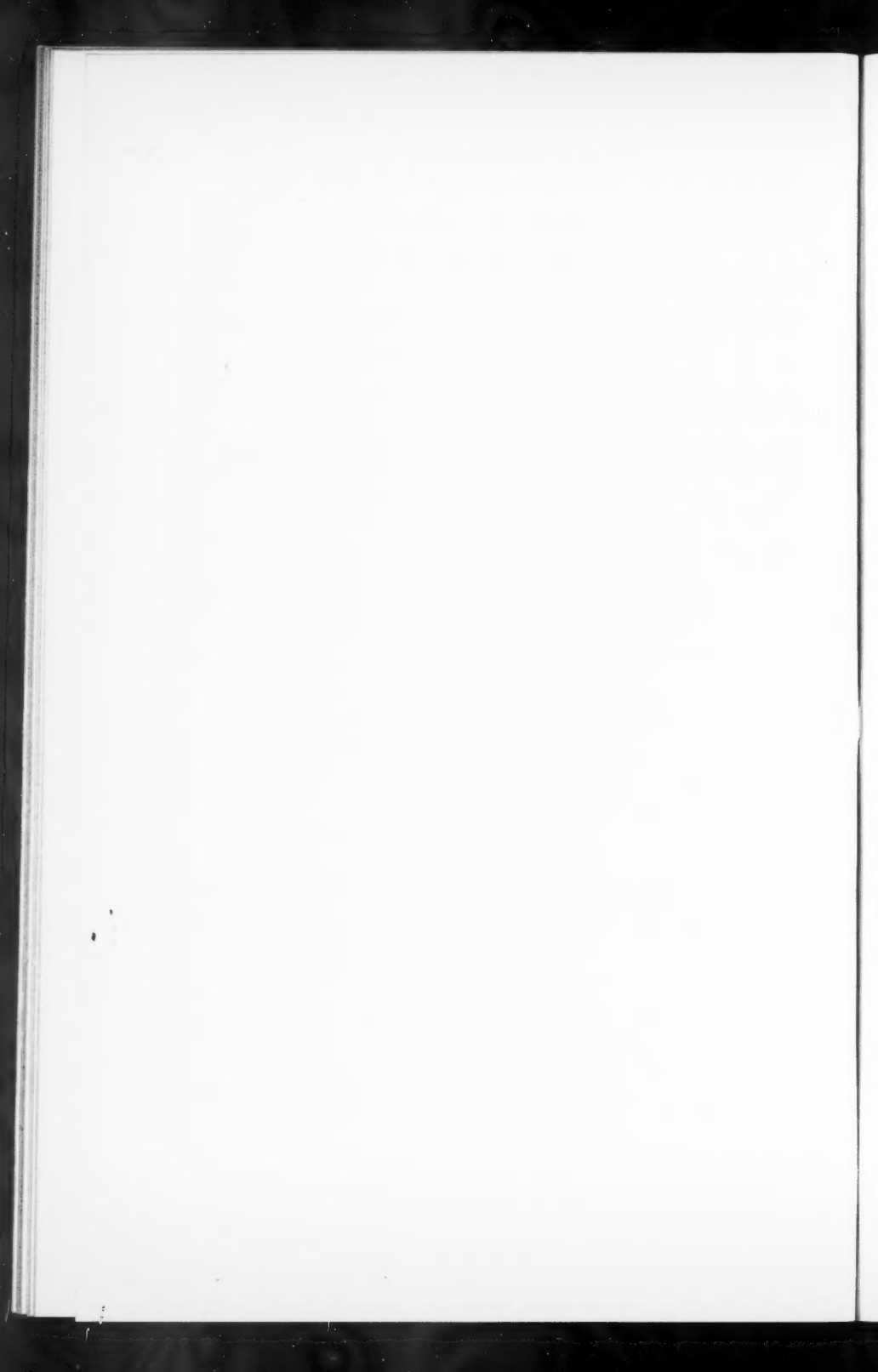


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United States Cavalry Association.

VOL. XXIII.

JANUARY, 1913.

No. 94

FORGOTTEN CAVALRYMEN.

BREVET LIEUTENANT COLONEL JAMES E. HARRISON,
FIFTH CAVALRY.

BY COLONEL EBEN SWIFT, EIGHTH CAVALRY.

IT is a discouraging fact that the question of success depends upon so many uncertain elements. The qualities which win elsewhere do not guarantee success in the military service. In other words, the chances are that the fittest will not survive. The cavalry service suffers from this unfortunate condition apparently to a more marked degree than other branches. For instance, we find in history brief passages about Steingel, the Alsatian, to whom Napoleon awarded the palm as "*a model commander of horse*," and Winterfield of whom Frederick the Great said that he lost many great leaders but only one Winterfield, both of whom died at an early age.

Among our cavalrymen the clutch of circumstances has held many Steingels and Winterfields, and among those, threading war's red field, who widely sowed but lightly reaped, and

are now almost forgotten, no one stood higher and had a brighter prospect in the early part of the Civil War than James E. Harrison of the Fifth Cavalry. Harrison's first appearance was in 1854 when he was twenty-two years of age, a Lieutenant in the Revenue Service, when he was presented with a silver goblet by the citizens of Charleston in appreciation of his courage in the rescue of a shipwrecked vessel.

In the following year he happened opportunely to be in Puget Sound with his ship at the time when the Indians of that district were on the war path. A shortage of officers in the field gave him a chance to volunteer and he joined a mounted company commanded by Lieutenant W. A. Slaughter, who was killed at his side in a night attack on the camp at Brannan's Prairie shortly afterwards. Harrison took the command and conducted it to Fort Steilacoom. Thus, rudely changed from a sailor to a cavalryman in the field, he had experience in the best schools although his struggles with tactics and particularly his efforts to remember the command "*mount*" in a certain tight pinch were long a fruitful theme at watch and bivouac.

Highly commended for gallantry on several occasions in this campaign, Harrison was rewarded by an appointment in the old Second (Fifth) Cavalry which he joined in Texas, in 1857. At that time Indian hostilities reached the most destructive stage. The great Comanche tribe had harried the white settlements for years over more than a thousand miles of border. They were then at the summit of their pride, power and numbers. A hard riding, well mounted gang of desperadoes, they had to be fought and beaten at their own game. Harrison immediately took a high place in the choice collection of youngsters then collected to do this work. Out of six years of hard campaigning, two expeditions commanded by Major Earl Van Dorn were notable as the most complete successes that had yet occurred in the uncertain page of Indian history. One was the battle of Wichita village in 1858. The march and action were typical, though on a larger scale, of hundreds of border scouts that had been followed for years with varying success. On this occasion the command, after having been continuously in the saddle for sixteen and one-half hours, and after a forced march of ninety-

miles struck the enemy, fought him and defeated him in a hand to hand fight lasting for an hour and a half. In the pursuit which followed, Harrison with a small party overtook a band of eighteen warriors endeavoring to escape with a herd of horses. He attacked them, killed and wounded a number and captured the horses. In this engagement Harrison killed three Indians warriors with his own hand.

Van Dorn's second success occurred in the following year: Harrison, when scouting to a flank, captured an Indian boy



BREVET LIEUTENANT COLONEL JAMES E. HARRISON,
FIFTH CAVALRY

from whom information about the Indians was obtained. When overtaken the Indians took refuge in a ravine, well suited for defense, being deep and densely covered with a stunted undergrowth, through which a small stream meandered from bluff to bluff on either side. It was impossible to penetrate this jungle but slowly, and it was equally impossible to get a glimpse of the concealed enemy until he chose to show himself. The problem of getting him out was solved by sending Harrison with a command of dismounted men to "beat up" the ravine.

The quarry was flushed in the creek bottom behind a breast work of logs. . Other detachments were then sent forward and a most decisive victory was obtained.

In the list of casualties on these two occasions the familiar names of Earl Van Dorn, Kirby Smith and Fitzhugh Lee were among the wounded.

Harrison accompanied the regiment out of Texas after its surrender by General Twiggs, putting aside many handsome inducements in the way of promotion, to join his native Virginia in the coming struggle.

In the Bull Run and Peninsula campaigns Harrison commanded a squadron and was in great demand for reconnaissance and scouting service. In the pursuit after Hanover Court House he went after two companies of the 28th North Carolina Infantry who were attempting to escape across the Pamunkey River. Finding them in a thick wood near the banks of the river he closed upon them with drawn pistols. The enemy surrendered and he marched them into camp with their Enfield rifles decapped and bayonets unfixed, making quite a noted exploit in its day.

During the McClellan regime, when the principal duty of the cavalry was to "*strike*" for the various headquarter officials, the Federal cavalry was outnumbered by the enemy in front and persistently hawked at by its own people in rear. Cavalry action was hard to find. So we got through the Seven Days battles and the Antietam campaign and at the end Harrison comes in for this word from General Pleasanton: "One exception came under my notice at Amissville. The gallantry and efficiency of Captain Harrison, commanding the Fifth Cavalry, against a superior force of the enemy." That enemy, it appears from Lee's report, consisted of one brigade of cavalry and two brigades of infantry, trying to penetrate the picket line and to reconnoiter the Federal army.

When Stoneman made his Richmond raid, it will be remembered, he halted at Thompson's Cross Roads, about thirty miles from Richmond, and sent out the command fan fashion toward the east, retaining Harrison with about one hundred men, six miles in his rear (west) at Shannon's Cross Roads, and retaining only five hundred men with himself. Harrison sent

out outposts to the front, flank and rear at 3:00 A. M., and lay down to sleep. He was awakened at dawn by shots in his rear. It was Rooney Lee's brigade of about one thousand Virginia cavalry which had been riding all night, having missed all the Federal columns, and was now on its way back to Gordonsville. Quickly mounting and getting together thirty men, Harrison prepared to charge, counting not the cost, but determined to make a bold attempt to save his outposts. The relics of the outpost came back on the run, followed by the yelling Confederates who were however charging down a wood road and unable to deploy or get a full view of the front. Just where the road emerged into an acre of clear ground, Harrison struck them at full tilt. They were staggered by the blow, slackened their pace, and Harrison got away to the north, carrying off his wounded. Lee says: "Enemy charged at same time; fought hand to hand four or five minutes, routed the party; killed six, wounded a number and took thirty-three prisoners, Captain Owens and Lieutenant Buford being among them."

After this Harrison, collecting what he had left of his 100 men, made arrangement to hold North Anna Bridge, at Yanceyville, for the main command. On the afternoon of this day, May 4, 1862, he suffered a sun stroke, from which he never fully recovered.

At Beverly Ford, June 9, 1863, Harrison commanded the Fifth Cavalry, fighting dismounted all day and losing thirty-nine officers and men, and sixty-two horses out of a strength of 200.

At this time General Hooker had plans for the improvement of the cavalry by the promotion of a number of the younger officers to be Brigadier Generals. Harrison was one of those selected but his health became gradually worse so that another got the place. He was forced to accept less active service and died of consumption in 1867.

In the unwritten history of the Civil War is the story of a visit by the Prince de Joinville and the Orleans Princes, members of General McClellans' staff, to the Confederate lines, by arrangement, in order to see something of the other side, and there were high jinks with some of the gay blades of a certain

old cavalry regiment. John B. Hood, Fitzhugh Lee, G. N. Anderson, not to speak of "Marse Robert" himself may have been there. And the French Bourbons were pleasantly introduced to Kentucky Bourbon, much to the delight of all.

Harrison received high praise from Scott, McClellan, Porter, Pleasanton, and Buford but perhaps his best monument is in the words of Buford who said: "There was not a single engagement in which he took part but he performed most meritorious services and generally with some signal act of gallantry."



NOTES ON THE NEW RUSSIAN CAVALRY DRILL REGULATIONS.

BY CAPTAIN N. K. AVERILL, U. S. CAVALRY, MILITARY ATTACHÉ.

(Continued from page 252 of the September 1912, CAVALRY JOURNAL.)

THIRD PAPER.

CHANGES OF DIRECTION.

IN the Russian Drill the changes of direction are carried out by wheeling and though the regulations provide two systems, one called the "turn" and the other the "wheel," yet in reality both are wheels, the term "turn" being generally applied to the smaller units, and executed from a fixed pivot.

TURNS.

Turns are carried out: (a) by each rank of each section, a section being a double rank of three or six men in all; (b) by sections; (c) by platoons. When the command or signal is "About" (180 degrees) the turns are *always* made to the left about.

To halt after the turn the command is "Halt," "Dress." The dress being always center, we find a simplification in the command.

WHEELS.

The section acting alone (platoon or larger) generally uses the wheel in changing direction. The system is very simple, the officer who is the guide of the leading or base unit simply follows the commander along a curve which is the greater, the broader the front of the wheeling section; the inner flank decrease the gait and describe a smaller circle; the outer flank ride at an increased gait on a larger circle.

FORMATION OF COLUMN.

The only noteworthy point under this heading is that the squadron (troop) or larger unit may form column on one of the central subdivisions. The indicated sections moves out, followed at first by those on the right and afterwards by those on the left, or in numerical order if so indicated in the command. In other words, if applied to us, the troop being in line, say with four platoons, a column of platoons could be formed on any platoon.

USE OF SIDE ARMS.

Under the use of side arms we find that the saber, if not already drawn, is drawn at the command or signal "March;" and further that in line the arms are drawn at the command or on the personal example of the platoon commander.

PATROLS.

Patrols are designated to proceed the formation in all its movements, to reconnoiter the ground, give warning of obstacles, show the way the same may be avoided and especially to see that the enemy does not appear unexpectedly. They report on all that they have observed to their squadron (troop) commander. Patrols are sent out by the captains who are responsible for this being done even when the squadrons are a part of a larger body.

PLATOON DRILL.

All that has preceded has been in the nature of general instructions, and we now come to the actual drill which is first taken up under the heading of platoons. It is of interest that the platoon is the smallest unit for purposes of drill in the Russian cavalry, they having no squad drill. The subject covers many pages, but being based on the double rank formation, it is unnecessary to examine it in detail and the more instructive points only will be touched.

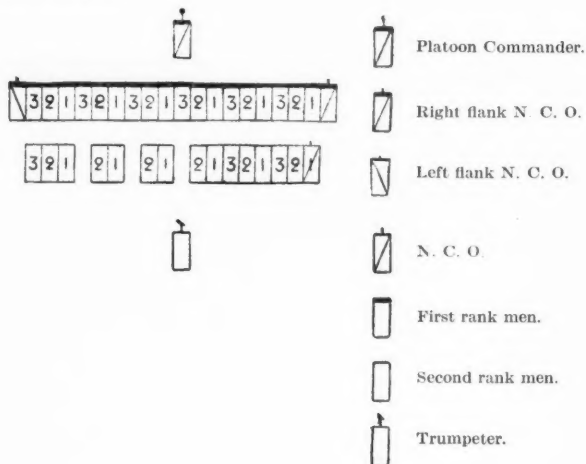
The platoon consists of from nine to twenty-one files, the average number being twelve or fifteen, with about twenty-four to twenty-six troopers; it is first formed in line and divided into sections of three files (six men). In case a rider of

the first rank becomes *hors de combat*, his place is at once taken by his rear rank man. The post of the platoon commander is two paces in front of his center trooper, and the N. C. O.'s are placed on the right and left flank of the first rank, the third N. C. O. being posted as the rear man of the first file of the right flank; the trumpeter is four paces in rear of the center trooper of the rear rank. A platoon is divided into two squads, the commanders of the squads being the right flank N. C. O. and the left flank N. C. O. respectively.

A platoon may have the following formations:

1. Line.
2. Column of ones.
3. Column of twos.
4. Column of threes.
5. Column of sixes.
6. Extended order (either of single or double rank or in columns.)

For this paper the subject of the platoon in close order only will be touched. The attached drawing (Cut No. 1) will show the normal formation of a platoon in line, with the posts of the officers.

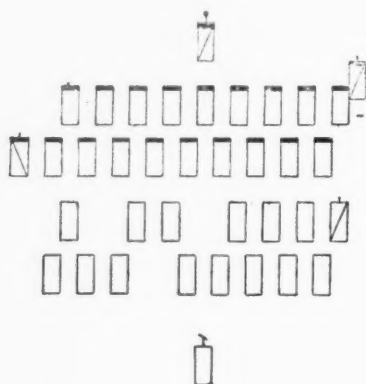


CUT No. 1.—PLATOON IN LINE.

MOUNTING AND DISMOUNTING.

For mounting and dismounting the men are numbered by twos, the command being, "By Twos," "Count." At the preliminary command all the men in the front rank turn their heads to the right except the right flank trooper who turns his to the left; at the Command "Count" the right flank man calls out "One," and turns his head to the front, the next man turns his head to the third man and says "Two" and then faces the front, the third man says "One" like the first and so on. The men in the rear rank have the same numbers as their front rank men.

To mount the platoon the command is: 1. "Platoon Mount." 2.—"Dress." 3.—"Front." At the first command all the first numbers in the front rank lead out four paces to the front; all the second numbers of the rear rank and the trumpeters rein back four paces, and all mount. At the second command all close and dress. To dismount, the command is similar but in the execution all the troopers move out to the front to take the same formation and then dismount. When the riders are dismounted, at the command "Dress" they step in front of the horses, face them and align the horses, at the command "Front," they take their places. The formation can be seen in the attached drawing. (Cut No. 2).



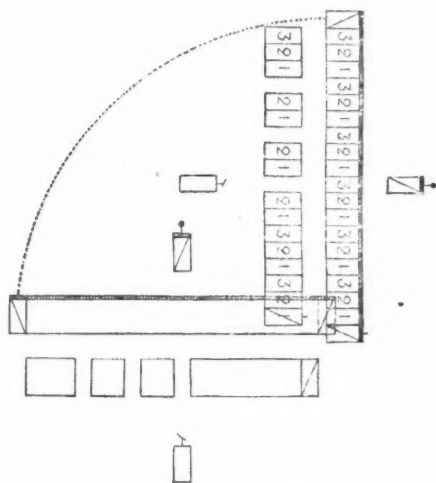
CUT NO. 2.—FORMATION FOR MOUNTING AND DISMOUNTING.

TURNS AND WHEELS.

As has been already stated, the turns and wheels of the Russian drill are practically both the same, with the exception that the turn is made on a fixed pivot, and the wheel on a movable one. Both are wheels as we understand the word, there being nothing like our turns in the cavalry work here.

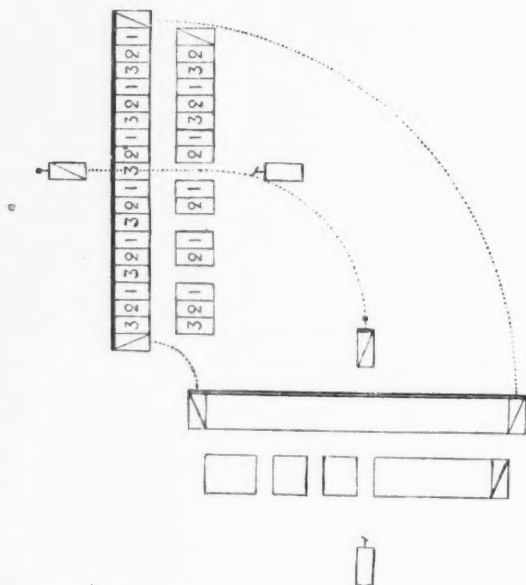
In making turns, the pivot trooper and the one on the marching flank turn their heads toward each other, and the intermediate men turn theirs toward the marching flank; adapted to our service, a column of fours changing direction, say column right, numbers one and four would turn their heads toward each other, numbers two and three would turn theirs toward number four until the wheel was completed.

A commander of a platoon makes the latter wheel by describing a curve and gradually changing the direction; he is followed by the center trooper of the front rank; all the others look toward the guide and describe curves, the inner flank reducing the gait and the outer one increasing it.



CUT No 3—TURN TO THE RIGHT

The attached drawings (Cuts Nos. 3 and 4) show the difference between a "Turn" and "Wheel," Cut 3 showing the turn and 4 the wheel.



CUT No 4.—WHEEL. RIGHT SHOULDER FORWARD.

COLUMN.

In the platoon we find four different columns, by ones, twos, threes or sixes. The usual route march is the column of threes, and the only special feature are the posts of the officers. The platoon commander goes in front of the leading section, by his side rides the N. C. O. of that flank, and on the latter's right rides the trumpeter; thus the head of the column consists also of three, the lieutenant, a N. C. O., and a trumpeter. We find many commands and descriptions for the other columns and how to form and reform them, but none appear of particular interest. Cut No. 5 indicates the normal column of march.

FORMATION OF LINE.

The forming of line is similar to ours, except that when no command "Right" or "Left" is given the front is formed to the left if the column was formed from the right, and for those formed from the left the front is formed to the right.

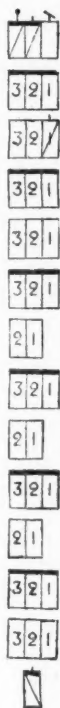
If no gait is indicated, then, from a halt the front is formed at a trot, when moving, the gait is increased.

If at a halt the head section moves forward seven paces and halts, when moving the head section continues the march.

Thus applied to our service, if the command "Form front," "March" was given all would know at what gait and to which side the front would be formed.

It is difficult to give any summary in a few words of the salient points of this drill; perhaps the following are the most noteworthy:

1. Use of the double rank.
2. The column of threes, the usual route march.
3. Use of the wheel, no such thing as our turns are known.
4. The turning of the men's heads when counting numbers and when wheeling.
5. The simple way of forming line from column, as to command and gait.
6. All abouts being to the left about.
7. No squad drill, the platoon being the smallest unit for drill purposes.



CUT No. 5.
Column from
the right by
threes.

FOURTH PAPER.

PLATOON IN EXTENDED ORDER.

There is no separate drill prescribed for squads, the platoon being the smallest drill unit in the Russian cavalry.

There are three methods of deploying; the first is single

rank (Cut No. 6), the second is double rank (Cut No. 7) the third in column (Cut No. 8). In all three if no gait be indicated, the deployment is executed at an increased gait, but never slower than a trot. If the side for the extension be not indicated, the platoon extends from the center. The intervals between troopers unless otherwise indicated is three paces.

Cut No. 6 represents a platoon extended in single rank, the commander is twenty paces in front of the center; the right and left flank N. C. O.'s are ten paces in front of the center of their squads; the trumpeter joins the platoon commander.



CUT No. 6.

Cut No. 7 represents a platoon extended in double rank; the posts of the platoon commander, the N. C. O.'s and the trumpeter remains the same in as close orders. The distance between the rank is increased to six paces.



CUT No. 7.

Cut No. 8 represents a column of sixes deployed; the posts of all remain the same, the distances remain the same; but the interval between the troopers is increased to three paces, unless otherwise ordered. The spreading out of a column in this manner has evidently been taken from the new infantry drill, the idea being to avoid losses when the column is under fire.



CUT No. 8.

THE SQUADRON.

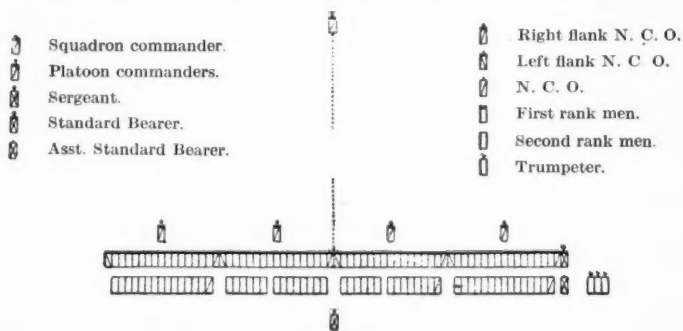
The squadron usually has four platoons designated by their numbers, first, second, third, fourth; in the original formation the first and second platoons form a half-squadron, the third and fourth the other half-squadron. The platoons are equalized as nearly as possible.

The squadron may have the following formation:

1. Line.
2. Column of platoons.
3. Line of columns of threes.
4. Column of ones.
5. Column of twos.
6. Column of threes.
7. Column of sixes.
8. Extended order.

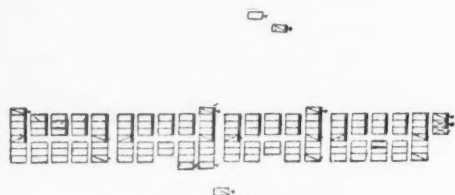
Of these the column of platoons is the most favorably considered, the reason as given being that the squadron is well in hand, the question of command is easy, and this formation is convenient for maneuvering, especially when the squadron is a part of the regiment. The line of columns of threes is considered as almost equally advantageous. The smaller columns of ones, twos, threes and sixes are used principally in marches or during campaign. The marching column is formed according to the width of the road, and the nature of its surface.

The formation of the squadron in line is shown in Cut No. 9.



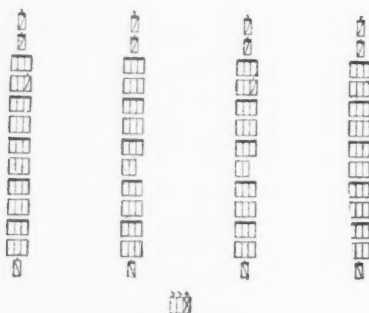
CUT No. 9.

Cut No. 10 shows the squadron when turned to the right in column of sixes.



CUT No. 10.

Cut No. 11 shows the squadron in line of columns of threes. The post of the captain is two platoons distance ahead of the line of platoon commanders, and the commander of the base platoon follows in trace.



CUT No. 11.

Cut No. 12 shows the column of twos; the Russian command being, "From the Right," "By Files," "March."

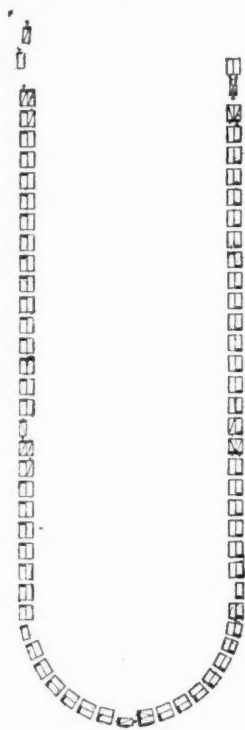
Cut No. 13 shows the column of threes, the usual column of March.

Cut No. 14 shows the column of sixes.

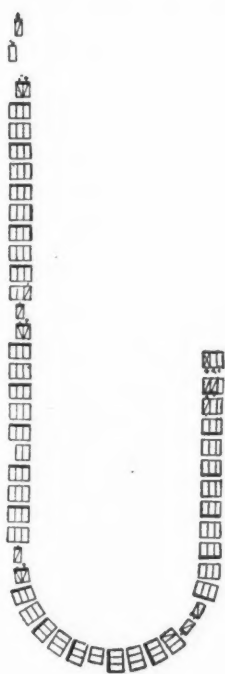
ALIGNMENT

The squadron acting alone and in line dresses on the center; the base for the alignment being the platoon commander of the right center platoon, all other platoon commanders dress on him. The base platoon always dresses on the center. The platoons

of the squadron in column of platoons always dress on the center. When at the halt, the command for the alignment is "Squadron," "Dress." To move forward the command is "Squadron," "Gait," "March." In cases of necessity the guide can be announced "Right" or "Left," but in these cases it means that



CUT No. 12.



CUT No. 13.



CUT No. 14.

the platoon commander of the right or left flank platoon is the guide and that his platoon is the base.

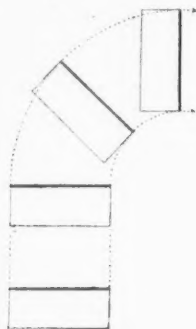
When the commander of a squadron (the captain) leaves his post he charges the officer next in command to lead, or he indicates the direction to be taken by the commander of the base platoon giving the command "Squadron," "Direction toward such and such an object." This principle is carried out through all the cavalry work there, whether platoon,

squadron or regimental; *the commander must lead himself*, and if he leaves his post he designates the second in command to lead or must specifically state the objective. For the squadron drill the captain therefore leads personally and the commander of the base platoon follows him at a distance of two platoons.

From the above it can be seen that the questions of alignment and of dress as well as of troop leading are much simpler in the Russian service than in our own.

THE TURN AND THE WHEELS.

As stated in the last paper under platoon drill, the turns and wheels are both really the wheels; the former being on a fixed, and the latter on a movable pivot. For the squadron they are executed as for a platoon. Cut No. 15 shows the change of direction of a squadron in column of platoons.



CUT No. 15.

TO FORM COLUMN FROM LINE AND LINE FROM COLUMN.

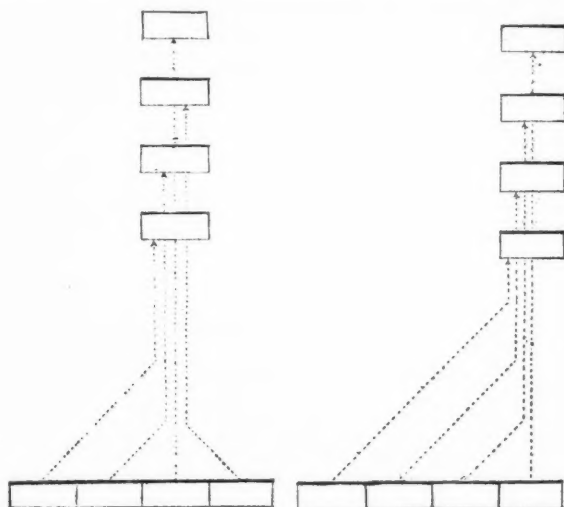
The forming of column or of line presents several points of difference to our work as follows: First, the normal command is simply "Form Column" or "Form Front;" second, on the command or signal "Form Column" or "Form Front" the gait is always known; third, the manner of executing these simple commands is fixed; fourth, the platoons follow in trace after their commanders; fifth, from the smaller columns the platoons first form line and then the platoons form the squadron line.

The question of gait is determined by the general principles already stated in a previous paper.

The manner of execution is as follows: Being in line at the command "Squadron by Platoons" and always at the signal "Form Column of Platoons," the column is formed on the second platoon from the right (see Cut No. 16). Being in column of platoons, the command is "Form Front" and is executed as indicated in Cut No. 17. In forming column those platoons standing to the right of the base platoon are the first to follow it, then comes the platoon from the left; to form line each platoon returns to its proper place. No commands are given for the platoons, they simply follow their commanders in an oblique direction at his signal.

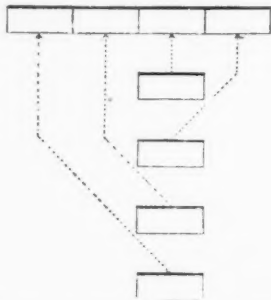
In column of ones, twos, threes or sixes, if the command or signal "Squadron" "Form Front" is given, each platoon first forms front and then without other command the platoon execute the front into line.

Cut No. 16 shows the normal manner of forming a column of platoons, and also the formation on the right platoon.



CUT No. 16. FORMATION OF COLUMN OF PLATOONS.

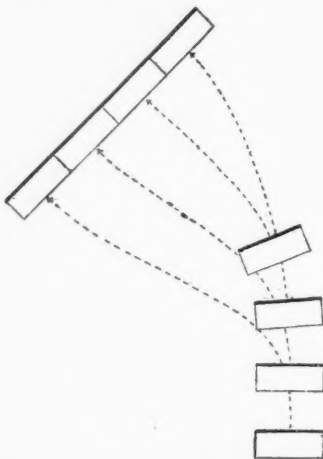
Cut No. 17 shows the normal manner of forming line from a column of platoons.



CUT No. 17. FORMATION OF LINE FROM COLUMN OF PLATOONS.

While in the normal formation the right center platoon is the base as indicated above, yet the column and the line can be formed on any flank desired by special command.

To form line in some other direction it is only necessary to wheel the head of the column to the desired direction and then give the command or signal for forming line. The basis of this is of course the individual leading of the commander, by which, without special command, a line can be formed in any direction as shown in Cut No. 18.



CUT No. 18.

FORMING LINE IN AN OBLIQUE DIRECTION FROM A COLUMN OF PLATOONS.

SUMMARY.

The salient features of this paper are the following:

1. Platoon in extended order.

There is no squad drill, the platoon is the smallest drill unit. The platoon in extended order can have either a single rank or a double rank as may be needed. The column can be deployed if it suddenly comes under fire, when marching.

2. Squadron in close order.

The formations of the squadron in close order are in reality only four: 1. Line; 2. Column of platoons; 3. Line of Column of threes; 4. Columns of march. Besides the necessary detail for forming and reforming the four different columns of march, one at once notices the lack of the multitudinous details given in our thirty-six pages of troop drill. We find no detailed description of the exact minutiae of a movement, no alternative right or left, no guide specially commanded, no on into line, no echelons, no obliquing by platoons.

Simplicity is the key note.

The question of alignment and dress is much simpler than with us.

The question of the captain leading his squadron is the fundamental principle, not to be departed from except under fixed rules.

The forming of column and of line is much simpler than our method, especially the commands, the question of the gaits and the normal manner of execution.

FIFTH PAPER.

THE SQUADRON (TROOP) IN EXTENDED ORDER.

We have seen in preceding papers that in close order work the platoon is the smallest drill unit in the Russian cavalry, and the same is true in extended order, hence we find no squad formations specifically described.

The general rule covering the deployment of the squadron is: "A line may be extended in one or two ranks; at the same

time the number of extended platoons and their mutual dispositions may be modified according to the circumstances." This general rule is the basis for all the work of the squadron in extended order; one, two, three or four platoons may be developed, and one, two and three, or, if necessary, even four lines may be formed. The basic idea being that the mounted extended order is a formation particularly suited to attack infantry when deployed, artillery or machine guns; therefore the multiple lines of attack must be such as can be quickly formed and of the desired weight, *i. e.*, of single or double rank. We find absolutely nothing looking toward the use of an extended order dismounted, no line of platoons, no line of squads, no dismounting on the skirmish line; in short, the extended order as used is solely a method of mounted attack.

If part only of the squadron is to be extended, such part is specifically designated; if all is to be deployed, there are two methods of execution depending on whether it is desired to have a single or a double rank.

To extend the squadron in single rank, the command is:

1. Squadron in single rank.
2. At so many paces.
3. Gait.
4. March.

or the signal for "Extended Order" may be given. If especially desired to extend the squadron from one flank the same can be indicated in the first command. The normal deployment is from the center, and when from the right or left, the base is the right or left platoon commander and the deployment made on the trooper following him. If the squadron be in column of platoons, the leading platoon deploys on the center; the others follow their platoon commander to their place in rear of the line already extended, after uncovering the preceding platoon they extend, while marching, toward the outer flank, on the command of their leader.

To deploy the squadron when in a column smaller than platoons the column of platoons must first be formed (a point of weakness.)

If certain platoons only are designated for the extended order the general command over the deployed section is taken by the senior commander of the deployed platoons. The remaining platoons are led forward by their senior officer when from 300 to 400 paces in rear of the leading section; if necessary the platoons in reserve may be formed in double rank.

To deploy the platoons one in rear of the other, the command is:

1. Such and such platoons, by platoons.
2. In single rank.
3. At so many paces.
4. Distance at so many paces.
5. Gait.
6. March.

The distance between the platoons varies from 100 paces, when acting against infantry, to 400 paces when acting against artillery. In case all the platoons do not have to extend, the remaining ones follow at the distance indicated in the command, they may be either in close order or extended in double rank. Unless specially designated in the command the interval between troopers in extended order is always three paces. The closing of the extended line is executed as with us except that at the signal "Assemble" a column of platoons is formed in rear of the squadron commander.

To deploy any formation in double rank, the command is:

1. Squadron Deploy.
2. Gait.
3. March.

The entire formation whether in line or column, deploys by an oblique movement from the center, unless otherwise indicated; the interval between troopers is three paces (normal), and the distance between the ranks is six paces except in column where it remains the same as before.

The above are *all* the commands for the extended order of Russian squadron (troop); for the single rank there are but three; to extend the entire squadron, to extend part only of

the squadron and to extend the platoons in two or more lines; for the double rank there is but one command and this applies to both line and column.

The salient features therefore of this extended order drill may be summarized as follows:

First, the extended order is limited to mounted work, there being no dismounting.

Second, the use of single or double ranks.

Third, the simplicity of the commands, there being but four in all.

Fourth, the platoons follow in trace, and the base is normally center.

Fifth, the use of two or more lines (usually three) for the attack of infantry, artillery or machine guns.

Sixth, the rapid deployment of a column which suddenly comes under hostile fire.

ATTACK.

The question of attack for a squadron is not treated as a mathematical subject; general principles are stated, and the rest left to the individual initiative of the squadron commander.

An attack against cavalry is executed generally in line; if not swept by fire the gallop is taken at from 500 to 400 paces from the enemy, and the charge at from 200 to 100 paces. For the success of the attack the charge must develop the *greatest possible speed* while maintaining a closed order. When circumstances will allow, part of the squadron may be used for flank attacks; or in case of danger of being attacked in flank, a platoon may be dropped back in echelon. For this latter the command is: "Such a platoon," "In Echelon to the Rear," at which the indicated platoon drops back to 60 or 75 paces and attacks the surrounding enemy.

The command for the attack is:

1. Squadron, sabers in battle order, lances to the side.
2. Gait.

3. March and when at the proper distance from the enemy:
4. Charge.
5. MARCH, MARCH.

If necessary to execute a sudden attack, the last two commands only are given; at the first, all weapons are held for action; at the second all rush at the enemy. All vacancies occurring in the front rank are filled at once by men of the rear rank.

If when close to the enemy he turns aside, certain platoons are designated to pursue him and these rush forward without maintaining any special formation, their only object being to overtake the enemy.

If after a hand to hand fight the enemy turns tail, the men engaged in the *mêlée* must immediately pursue him, but the squadron commander endeavors to assemble a part of his men and these are led by him in close order in rear of the pursuing riders.

An attack against infantry, artillery or machine guns is generally executed in extended order. The objective and his manner of carrying out the same are indicated to the platoon commanders by the squadron commander, who then gives the needed commands. The distance at which the trot or gallop must be taken cannot be exactly stated; over open ground swept by fire the field gallop (sixteen miles an hour) may be taken from a distance of four versts (two and two-thirds miles.)

Infantry in regular order must be attacked in several lines; the first a deployed single rank; the second a deployed single rank with diminished intervals; the third which must remain in the hand of the squadron commander, will often be deployed in double ranks.

Artillery can in most cases be attacked by using two lines; the first a deployed single rank; the second, at a distance of about 400 paces, in deployed double rank.

PATROLS.

The question of patrols differs in no essential from our practice. There is no distinction between Combat Patrols

and Ground Scouts, all patrols being for one purpose, observation of the ground and enemy. They usually go further to the front than with us, about 600 yards when the squadron is acting alone, and two-thirds of a mile when it is part of a regiment.

SUMMARY.

The extended order and the attack in the Russian cavalry are so intimately related, that one being the supplement of the other, that no special points can be mentioned beyond those already indicated under the extended order. The use of the three lines in attacking infantry, and of two lines against artillery are especially worthy of notice, but the minimum unit of attack being normally the regiment, this matter will be taken up under the heading of the regimental work.

SIXTH PAPER.

THE REGIMENT.

The regiment is the fighting unit of the Russian cavalry. All work of the men, platoons or squadrons is simply preparatory to the regimental drill; and to this, the fighting unit, the most attention is paid; the great portion of the summer encampment being devoted to the same.

Here at once appears the greatest difference to the American cavalry. We have no fighting unit, no charging unit, most of our time is spent in troop work, a little in squadron work, and practically none with the regiment.

Such a total and radical difference of system makes it difficult to compare the work of a Russian cavalry regiment with anything that we have. Before attempting this discussion, I will presuppose one of our squadrons at war strength of 100 men, in double rank or two lines for mounted work; I will presuppose it a cohesive charging unit, and that our squadron drill is adapted thereto. If we had some such fighting unit of 400 men in double rank for the charging home, then the drills could be compared, for the Russian regiment is normally

of 600 men in ranks. Assuming, therefore, the American squadron to be a fighting unit, I will discuss the Russian regimental drill from the standpoint of such a squadron drill.

REGIMENTAL DRILL—CLOSE ORDER.

The first and great point of difference is the universal principle of leading, or the following in trace.

The second marked difference is the habitual use of signals, the lack of practically all noise except the gallop of the horse; the trumpet being rarely used and then only during extended order work.

The third point is that the base is habitually center and all changes of formation are normally made on this principle.

The fourth point is the very general use of the platoon column.

COMPOSITION.

The Russian cavalry regiment consists of from four to six squadrons (troops) designated by numbers from one to six. The normal number of squadrons is six and the drill is so adapted, but the instructions will apply for a regiment of four to five squadrons.

When the entire regiment is posted at parade or in battle order it is divided into two sections called "Divisionne," the first three squadrons being in the first, and the fourth, fifth and sixth being in the second "Divisionne."

FORMATION.

The regiment can be formed:

1. In Line.
2. In Line of Columns (of platoons).
3. In Mass.
4. In Column of Platoons.
5. In Double Column.
6. In Column of March.

A line of columns of threes may also be formed, but this is considered as a variation of the formation in line, for the Rus-

sians recognize but one "Line of Columns" and that must be of platoons.

Furthermore the squadrons may be posted as desired—in two or more lines, in echelons, or at a certain interval on one flank or both.

The formation in line is used for the attack in close order.

The line of columns is used during the time preceding an attack; it is a convenient formation for maneuvering over uneven terrain, and permits a speedy development of the line in the direction of the movement.

The line of columns of threes is also well thought of, especially for maneuvering under the enemy's fire.

The formation in mass is never used except when beyond the range of the enemy's fire.

The Column of Platoons is used when riding over rough ground without roads; this formation is favorably regarded for a flanking movement, for when the enemy is encircled the line can be quickly formed toward the desired flank.

The Double Column is used for maneuvering, for a line can be quickly formed toward either front or flank.

The formation in two or more lines is used for the attack on infantry, artillery or machine guns, and for riding across areas swept by fire or across very rough ground.

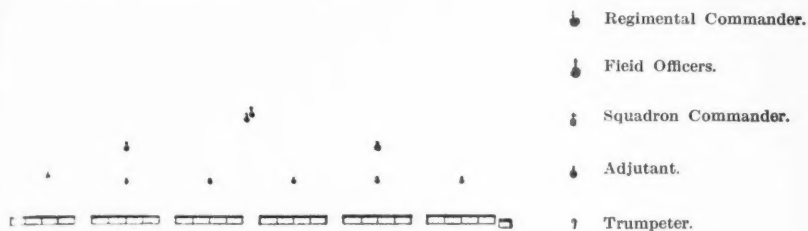
The disposition in echelons, being equally strong both to the front and the flank, is used when the battle conditions have not as yet been definitely determined.

FORMATION IN LINE.

The formation in line is shown in Cut No. 19. The commanders of the "Divisionne" stand at a distance equal to the front of two platoons in front of the line of squadron commanders, and the regimental commander is at an equal distance ahead of the field officers.

Before beginning a movement and at the command indicating the gait all take their posts for *leading*. The platoon commanders being already two paces ahead of the center of their platoons, the captains take post ahead of the lieutenants commanding the base platoon; the commander of the Divisionne take post ahead of their base captain, and the colonel

is ahead of the captain commanding the base squadron of the regiment. The positions of all are shown in Cut No. 20; and I wish particularly to emphasize this, the fundamental principle of the Russian drill, the leading of platoon, of squadron, of divisionne and of regiment.

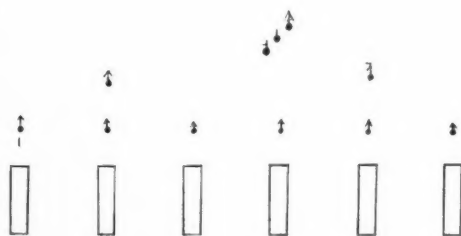


CUT No. 19. THE REGIMENT IN LINE.

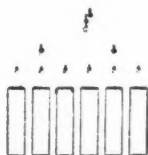


CUT No. 20.

REGIMENT IN LINE OF MARCH. DIRECTION ON THIRD SQUADRON.



CUT No. 21. LINE OF COLUMNS.

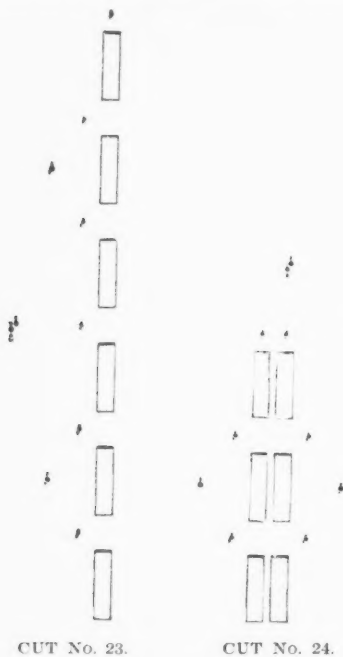


CUT No. 22. MASS.

The Line of Columns is shown in Cut No. 21.

The Mass is shown in Cut No. 22.

The Column of Platoons is shown in Cut No. 23.



CUT No. 23.

CUT No. 24.

The double Column is shown in Cut No. 24.

The "Line of Columns," the "Mass" and the "Double Column" are *always* in column of platoons, and a great portion of the regimental drill is based on this one principle, the habitual use of the platoon column.

As can be seen from Cuts 21, 22, 23 and 24, the posts of the officers are somewhat different than with us, but the formations need no detailed description.

DIRECTION AND ALIGNMENT.

In all regimental formations the base unit is normally the center or right center one, and to align the regiment but one command is usually given: 1. Regiment; 2. Dress.

When in line the base squadron dresses on the center and the other squadron commanders order the alignment toward the base. In mass or in line of columns the platoon commanders dress on the commanders of the platoons of the base squadron, the platoons all dress on the center. In double column the right column is the base. When the regiment is properly aligned the colonel commands: "*Attention.*"

In all movements the same idea is carried out, the colonel leading his regiment personally.

MOVEMENT—HALT AND TURNS.

As shown in the platoon drill, the Russian turns are in reality wheels executed on a fixed pivot, and not as we use the word; other than this but two points are of special interest. First, on the command of execution March being given by the colonel all the captains simultaneously give the same command. Second, the halt has but one command, 1. "Regiment Halt." 2. "Dress," which is executed as follows: the officers of the base squadron advance so that none of the other squadrons are ahead of them, the officers of the other squadrons immediately align themselves on these, and at the second signal the captains command "Dress," at which the formation gradually approaches the *line of officers*.

FORMATIONS IN COLUMNS FROM LINE.

To form Line of Columns or Mass each squadron forms a column of platoons on the right center platoon, and to form a line of columns of threes each squadron forms each platoon in column of threes as shown in Cut No. 11.

The column of platoons may be formed in two ways: (a) By turning the regiment by platoons toward a flank, after which the head of the column can take any desired direction. (b) On one of the squadrons at the command: 1. "Regiment (on the—squadron) in column of platoons," 2. "Gait," 3. "March."

The designated squadron, or if none be designated then the base squadron forms column of platoons on the right center platoon; the squadrons on the right turn (wheel) by platoon to the left and follow the leading squadron; the squadrons

on the left turn by platoons to the right and follow the others.

To form double column the command is: 1. Regiment. In double column; 2. Gait; 3. March.

Unless some special squadrons be designated to lead them the two center ones are at the head. These squadrons form column of platoons, the right center one forming on the left platoon, and the left center squadron forming on the right platoon; the others follow in a similar manner.

The formations of the different columns of march present no special point of interest.

TO FORM LINE FROM COLUMN.

The line of a regiment may be formed: (a) In the direction of the movement on the head unit; and (b) Toward one of the flanks by a simultaneous or successive turn (wheel) of the parts of the column.

To execute a line formation on the head unit, the first, second and third squadrons form line to the right of the base, and the fourth, fifth and sixth form line to the left. If it be necessary for all squadrons to form line to one flank, the same must be specially stated in the command as "Form Front to Right."

Squadrons forming line follow their commanders at an increased gait and when opposite their places take the proper direction and form front toward the outer flank, arriving on the line they take the gait of the base squadron.

To form the line in an oblique direction, the head of the column will first change direction as desired and the line will then be developed.

The above rules for forming line from column are general.

To form line from any column of ones, twos, threes, sixes or of platoons there is *but one command*.

1. Regiment, Form Front; 2. Gait; 3. March.

All squadrons, if in column of small groups, first form column of platoons; then the leading squadron immediately forms line, all the others advance in column of platoons by the shortest way in rear of their place in line and then form front.

To form line to a flank by simultaneous turns or to form it to the front from a line of columns, present no special points.

To form line to a flank from a line of columns the commands are: 1. Regiment, Form Front, To Right (left); 2. Gait; 3. March.

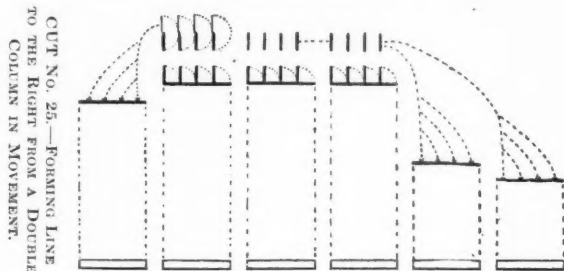
The right squadrons turn by platoons to the right; the two standing next to it continue to move in column of platoons, but change direction and ride to their new places on the left of the squadron already in line, they then form front to the left and take their places in the line; the other squadrons turn 180 degrees to the rear, left about by platoons, and then extend the line in a similar manner to the right.

To form line to the front from a double column has nothing of special interest.

To form line to a flank from a double column, the command is the same:

1. Regiment, Form Front, To Right (left); 2. Gait; 3. March.

The squadrons standing on the indicated flank turn by platoons toward that side; the two leading squadrons of the other divisionne continue in column of platoons and move in the shortest line to their places in the line, form front toward the outer flank, and enter the line of the regiment; the rear squadron of this divisionne turns to the rear 180 degrees, platoons left about, and then develops front in a similar manner on the other flank. See Cut No. 25.

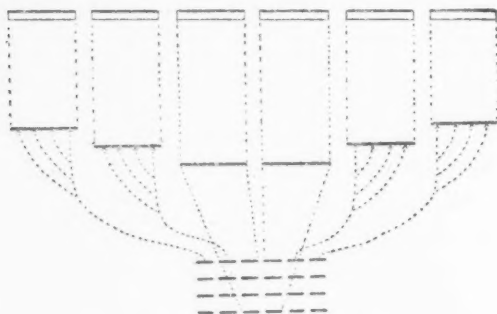


If the double column be first turned by platoons toward one flank, and be moving in the new direction in two lines, the same command for forming front may be given. At this command the squadrons of the front line continue the movement, the flank squadrons of the second line turn by platoons toward the outer flank, the middle squadron turns toward the side to which it belongs (if first, second or third to the right, if fourth, fifth or sixth to the left) and develop the line in a similar manner.

Being in mass the command is the general one:

1. Regiment, Form Front; 2. Gait; 3. March.

The formation is developed as shown in Cut No. 26. It



CUT No. 26. FORMING LINE FROM MASS.

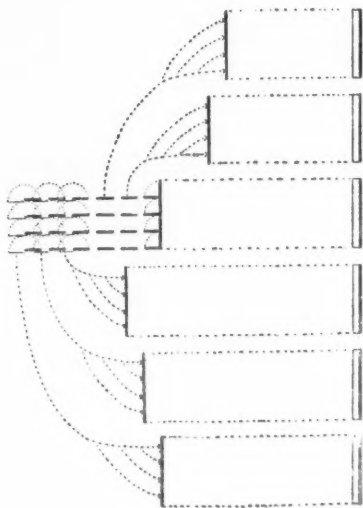
will be noticed that the two center squadrons both form front at once, thus saving the valuable element of time when forming for a charge. There is, however, one point of weakness in this development, the two center squadrons do not move out at an increased gait and clear the way for the others before forming line. I have been informed, however, that this point was overlooked and will be remedied in the new edition.

To form front from mass toward a flank the command is as before: 1. Regiment, Form Front, To Right (left); 2. Gait; 3. March.

This movement is executed as described for a line of columns and as indicated in Cut No. 27.

If the formation in mass be previously turned by platoons toward a flank (our close column) the line can be formed by

the general command and is executed by the rear squadrons forming on their proper flank as described for the double column.



CUT No. 27.

FORMING FRONT FROM MASS TOWARDS A FLANK.

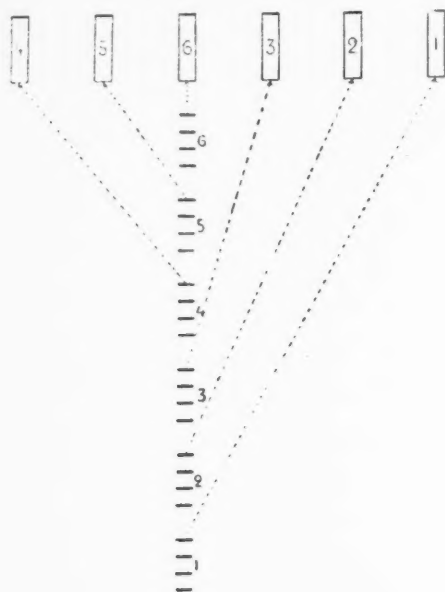
CHANGE OF FORMATION IN COLUMN.

With the many columns of march, the changes in column formation are numerous; a few points are of special importance, and these only will be mentioned.

The general rule is that all changes of column formations from larger to smaller units are executed successively; from smaller to larger the movement is simultaneous. After changing the formation, the parts of the column in each squadron first take their proper distances, then the squadrons being formed they move at an increased gait to their proper places in the column.

From a column of ones, twos threes or sixes, if it wished to form line, line of columns, mass or double column, it is first necessary for each squadron to form a column of platoons.

From a column of platoons to form a line of columns, the formation is executed as indicated in Cut No. 28.



CUT No. 28.

LINE OF COLUMN FROM COLUMN OF PLATOONS.

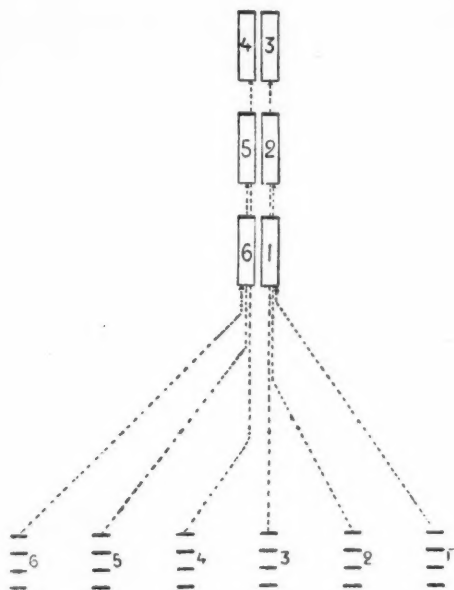
To form a double column from column of platoons the three rear squadrons move up at the command of the divisionne commander and take their places on the left of the leading squadrons.

The double column can be formed from a line of columns as indicated in Cut No. 29.

If on account of the condition of the ground it is necessary to reduce the front formation in mass, the command will be given: Flank Squadrons, Double.

The flank squadrons decrease the gait, and by a change of direction take their places in rear of the next squadron. If, when in this formation, the regiment is marched to the rear

then for convenience in marching, the two center squadrons will advance at the command: Middle Squadrons, On the Line.



CUT No. 29.

FORMING DOUBLE COLUMN FROM LINE OF COLUMNS.

Moving at an increased gait they will take their places at the head of the new line. This formation in mass with the double flanks can form line to the front or to a flank, or the normal formation in mass can be taken as previously indicated.

CHANGE OF DIRECTION OF THE REGIMENT'S FRONT.

A change of direction of the regiment's front when formed in line, in line of column of threes, in line of columns and in mass is executed by a wheel. This movement is personally led by the colonel or he may command: 1. Regiment, Wheel to Right (left); 2. Gait; 3. March, and when completed, 4. Forward.

In all cases the regiment wheels as a unit to the new direction.

ECHELONS.

Far more attention is given to the work in echelon than in our service; no definite hard and fast rules are, however, laid down, the strength and number of the echelons being determined by the commander.

A movement in echelon may be carried out by single squadrons, by two or three squadrons in each echelon, the number of squadrons in different echelons may be different. The echelons may be formed from the center as well as from the flanks. The regimental commander determines all these questions and by his orders designates the section to commence the movement, and determines the strength of each echelon, the distance and interval at which it must march, and the gait to be taken by all.

If the distance be not indicated, it must be equal to the front of the section forming the echelon.

The commander of each echelon must see that the distances indicated are strictly observed and that the flank of his section which is nearest the head echelon (the inner flank) is *always free* to pass by the flank of the front echelon.

But one command is given for forming echelons:

1. Regiment, From the Right (From the left, From the Center) By Squadrons (By two Squadrons, By Divisionne) In Echelon; 2. Distance, so many paces; 3. Gait; 4. March.

The head echelon moves out in rear of the regimental commander, for as we will see in the attack the colonel must lead the attack in a charge.

If it is desired to leave one squadron echeloned on a flank, this can be done either to the front or to the rear by the command:

Right (Left), flank Squadron Echelon Forward (Backward).

The throwing of one squadron forward is to hit the enemy in flank, the echelon to the rear is to parry a flank attack.

MULTIPLE (TWO OR MORE) LINES.

Attention is also paid to the formation in two or more lines, one behind the other. These multiple lines, like the echelons, may be composed of a different number of squadrons; no commands are prescribed, the strength of the lines, their formation, the distances between them, and when necessary the commanders of the same are determined by the regimental commander and appointed in his orders.

SUMMARY.

The foregoing being practically all of the close order regimental drill of the Russian cavalry, it can be seen at once how simple it is; nothing is complicated, simplicity is the key note. A child could learn the commands and the formations are all executed on certain fundamental principles easy to remember.

While many movements that we have are left out and some that we do not have are considered essential, yet the whole is a perfectly logical well developed plan, and includes every movement that could in reason be used mounted in time of war.

Should the time ever come when we can have a charging unit, the necessity for a new drill will be apparent to all, and then it will most certainly be our duty to study well this simple system of the largest cavalry force in the world.

SEVENTH PAPER.

THE ATTACK—BY THE REGIMENT.

The regiment is considered a unit of sufficient strength to fight under the various conditions of battle, separately or as a part of larger units.

The battle order of a regiment acting alone consists of a fighting line and a reserve; the fighting line to be formed of as many squadrons as the circumstances of the fight may require; the regimental commander must personally lead the fighting line to the charge, leaving a field officer to command the reserve.

We find no definite detailed instructions as to the method

of conducting the attack, practically all is left to the individual initiative of the colonel. The following may be considered as the general rules to be followed:

1. The fighting line advances, having, if necessary, the flank squadrons in echelon to the front or to the rear; if no echelons are ordered by the colonel, then the flank squadrons are obliged to form them by platoons on the initiative of their captains.

2. The formation for the attack will usually be in line of columns, but other formations may be used according to battle conditions.

3. The reserve must be not more than 400 paces from the fighting line.

4. Line must be formed in good time to give the squadrons time to gather full speed for the charge.

5. The more the attacking line is in solid line at the moment of collision, the better the chances for success.

6. If the enemy makes a sudden flank attack, the captain of the flank squadron must on his own initiative parry the blow, even if, for that purpose, his squadron leaves the rest of the regiment.

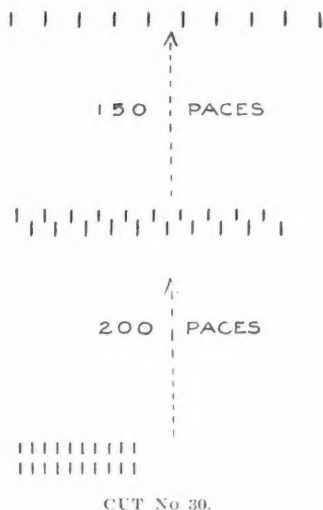
7. Any squadron either in the center or on a flank which has no enemy in its front must turn and hit the enemy in flank or in rear.

8. If a regiment forms part of a brigade, the reserve is controlled by the brigade chief, but the regimental commander must always take measures for the safety of his outer flank, without waiting for special orders to that effect.

For an attack on the enemy's infantry suddenness is essential—exactness of the formation is not so important as the rapidity of execution. For maneuvering under fire of infantry the line of columns of threes is used.

The normal method of attack on infantry is for the fighting line to form two deployed lines; the first line in single rank and the second in double rank or single rank with diminished intervals. The reserve closes to about 200 paces and

normally charges in close order. The formation looks something like this drawing: Cut No. 30.



While the above may be considered as the normal formation, yet it is subject to any variation as desired by the regimental commander. The squadrons may be extended all on one line, or they may be extended by platoons in two or more lines. The latter is the favored formation, for, being in greater depth, it gives the captain better control of his squadron than if the same was all extended in one single line of great width.

The Russian cavalry fully believe, that with this formation in three lines, they can get at the infantry; if the latter has been somewhat demoralized at the end of a hard day's fight or if it be in extended order, shaken by fire and not behind intrenchments.

The attack on artillery over open ground is executed at full speed from a distance of 3-4 versts ($2-2\frac{3}{4}$ miles). The squadrons of the fighting line are given the objective and the attack is executed by the whole fighting line, except the special group detached to attack the escort. Attacks on artillery are generally executed in two deployed lines with about 400 paces between them (out of the sheaf of the bursting shrapnel);

the first rank being in single rank and the second in double rank.

In the attack on both infantry and artillery the regimental commander commands the reserve, he does not lead the fighting line as in the charge in close order.

The pursuit is carried out by the squadrons making the attack, if all squadrons have taken part the regimental commander must immediately assemble those nearest to him in order to have a reserve in case of emergencies.

For all attacks when the regiment becomes scattered, and for all drill in extended order but two commands or signals are used to reform the regiments in close order. The first is "On the Front Echelon," at which all squadrons take the field gallop and form in regimental line on the leading squadron. The second is, "Assemble;" all squadrons form first in column of platoons and then at a trot form in mass behind the regimental commander. Should another gait be desired the same is added to the signal "Assemble."

The above points cover practically all the instructions for the mounted attack of a regiment of Russian cavalry. The first and great point of difference and to the American mind, a great source of weakness compared to our system, is that the possible use of a mounted extended line for fire action has evidently never entered the Russian mind. Dismounted action is treated under a separate heading and the attack when on foot is very closely assimilated to the new Russian Infantry Tactics.

The questions of attack as above given are the general principles to be followed in a mounted action. There is, therefore, but little in this part of the regulations that approaches our instructions for battle action.

The following points are of special importance:

1. The colonel must lead the fighting line to the charge when in close order.
2. The importance of compact order in the squadrons as well as between the squadrons is mentioned; *i. e.*, a solid charging mass without holes in the line.

3. The use of multiple lines, usually three against infantry.

4. The use of multiple lines at greater distances against artillery.

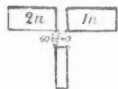
EIGHTH PAPER.

HIGHER UNITS.

In America the division or brigade cavalry work is never seen, in Russia nearly a month each year is devoted to the same; therefore, a study of this sort of work, as carried on here should be of interest.

The Russians, first of all, when out of reach of the enemy's fire, use a concentrated formation called "reserve order" in which each separate part is in mass or in double column and the parts are posted next to each other or one behind the other. In this "reserve order," if intervals and distances be not indicated by the orders they will be forty paces between regiments and brigades and eighty paces between divisions. Artillery and machine guns may stand behind, on one of the flanks, or between the regiments; the intervals and distances between the batteries and machine gun companies is forty paces and between them and the neighboring cavalry units sixty paces.

"Reserve orders" of a brigade are four: "Reserve column," regiments side by side in mass (Cut No. 31) "Close Reserve Column," regiment behind regiment in mass. "Double Column," regiments side by side in double columns (Cut No. 32). "General Double Column," regiment behind regiment in double column.



CUT No 31.



CUT. No. 32.

To pass from "reserve column" to "close reserve column" the command is:

1. Brigade, From Right (left) by regiments.
2. Gait.
3. March.

To pass from "reserve column" to a "double column" the command is:

1. Brigade in Double Column.
2. Gait.
3. March.

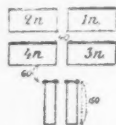
Besides these two, there is but one other command specified for the work of a brigade and this is the general one for putting the command in movement in any direction. One of the regiments will be designated as the base regiment and this the brigade commander usually leads in person at squadron distance ahead of the colonel. To put the brigade in movement the command is:

1. Brigade, Direction on——regiment. 2. Gait. 3. March.

All movements and formations are executed according to the general rules given for the regiment. When the regiments are placed one in rear of the other, the rear regiment when coming on the line *always* forms on the left of the preceding one.

A brigade is managed by orders (command or signals may be used) and for the transmission of orders each regiment and each battery send an *officer orderly* to report to the brigade commander.

For the division the formation in concentrated order is similar, the brigades, in one of the orders indicated, will take posit on side by side, or one behind the other. Cuts Nos. 33 and 34 show the "reserve orders" of a division when the



CUT No. 33.



CUT No. 34.

brigades are posted in mass, one behind the other; in double column, side by side.

A division is managed by orders for the transmission of which each brigade and each horse artillery section will send an officer orderly to report to the division commander; in special cases commands or signals may be used.

For marching a base brigade is designated and this follows the division commander or receives special instruction as to as to direction; the other brigade conforms its movement to that of the base.

Both the brigade and the division when passing open spaces under fire, or when maneuvering for the attack may employ "maneuvering orders."

"Maneuvering orders" are combinations of various formations and columns (mostly double or line of columns), of divisionnes, regiments and brigades at various intervals and distances, depending on the circumstances they can be in one line in echelon, or one behind the other.

The disposition of the regiments in the brigades and of the brigades in "maneuvering orders" is indicated by the division commander, or by the brigade commanders, for their brigades; as regards the formations of regiments, if not indicated by the brigade commander, they will be determined by the colonels according to circumstances.

One part of the "maneuvering order" will be designated as the base, and the control will be by orders. Artillery and machine guns will be on the side where their action is most probable.

For the "maneuvering orders" two commands only are given and these are self-explanatory.

Being in any massed formation:

1. Brigade, From right (left), By divisionne, on such divisionne, such regiment, in echelons.

2. Interval — paces.

3. Distance — paces.

4. Gait.

5. March.

If in column of platoons or in double column the first command will be:

1. Brigade, after head divisionne, in echelon to left (right).

The second command applies to all formations, whether in column of platoons, double column or in mass:

1. Brigade, first regiment in line of columns.
2. Second Regiment, Echelon to right (left); or by divisionne in echelon to right (left); or by divisionne in echelon behind the flanks.

For all the brigade work of the Russian cavalry we find but three commands; and for the maneuvering orders of both brigade and division there are but two; all else is left to the individual initiative of the chief; his actions to be based on the general principles laid down in the chapter on Combat (discussed later) and in the Attack.

THE ATTACK—MOUNTED.

When the given cavalry unit has approached sufficiently close to the enemy to form a plan of attack, the cavalry will form in "battle order."

A "battle order" consists: First, of *battle groups* (several squadrons, regiment, artillery, machine guns) who act independently for attaining the common end; second, of the *reserve*.

Battle groups as well as the reserve in advancing may take such maneuvering orders or formations as will allow, under the given conditions, a speedy and hidden approach to the enemy and a speedy development for the attack.

A fight of large cavalry units mounted is short, and consists of blows delivered on the enemy by battle groups and ends with the charge of the reserve on the decisive point. Artillery and machine guns take part in the beginning of the fight and help at its decisive moment.

The plan of attack may be: An immediate frontal attack by all forces; a combination frontal attack with an encircling of one, or of both flanks; the delaying of the enemy by part of the force in order to send other parts to his flank or rear; the watching of the enemy to fall on him when our gun

fire causes disturbance in his ranks, or when crossing broken ground has deranged his formation. There is, therefore, no normal "battle order."

The senior chief indicates the common aim of the attack, the distribution of the parts in battle order; he gives general instructions only to the chiefs of the battle groups and to the artillery and machine guns. Having received the instructions, every group will execute the same according to the order, but independently and at the initiative of its own commander.

The reserve will conform to the order received, advancing behind the battle groups or in echelon on a flank. The timely sending in of the reserve to cast a decisive blow at the needed point is particularly important.

In case of successful action the battle groups pursue the enemy as indicated for the regiment. The best direction to be taken by the pursuing party is on the flank of the enemy.

In case of unsuccessful action the reserve will protect the retreat and assembly of the regiment; the best way to renew the action is for the reserve to attack the enemy in flank.

The chief of artillery receives from the senior commander instructions as to the general aim, the artillery objective, the direction in which it must act, and the time for opening fire. As to the choice of position and the particular targets, the most important of which is the enemy's cavalry, the chief of artillery will act on his own initiative.

In case of a successful attack the guns will assist by taking a new position ahead; if the attack be unsuccessful the artillery must protect the cavalry's retreat, then the chief of artillery will decide himself whether to continue firing from the same position or take up a new position to the rear. The protection of the artillery is entrusted to special cavalry units.

Machine gun companies will act as a full contingent (four guns) only in special cases, they will generally be employed by platoons (two guns) and will be added to battle groups or be given independent aims. By reason of technical limitations the machine gun company commander will have to display his own initiative to a still larger extent than the artillery chief. Only a prompt and brave decision, in accordance with the general aim and the always varying conditions of battle, can insure

the successful action of the machine gun company. During pursuit and retreat the machine guns will act according to the indications given for the artillery.

REMARKS.

While the nominal strength of a Russian cavalry regiment is much greater, yet the actual number of sabers in ranks is but little over 600. In other words the Russian cavalry brigade is about the size of one of our regiments at war strength.

For our regiments of 1,200 men in single rank we give a most elaborate regimental drill, commands in great numbers and detailed instructions covering over twenty pages of our drill book; all is controlled by the colonel who *may* give his commands by message. In the Russian brigade drill of the same number of men we find but three commands, and two for the "maneuvering orders;" furthermore the drill is carried out by orders, for the transmission of which each regiment sends an orderly officer to report to the brigade commander; *commands may* be used.

In one, the three attenuated squadrons of 400 men in single rank are supposed to be handled in numerous fixed and rigid formations by one man; in the other, the two charging units of 600 men in double rank have only the "reserve column" as the normal formation, all else being left to "maneuvering orders" and "battle orders" on the initiative of the commanding chief.

Such a great and radical difference of handling the same number of mounted men makes any comparison impossible; and to try and compare our brigade work to the Russian is almost as hopeless, the one being largely a hypothetical paper thesis, and the other a practical drill ground actuality.

NINTH PAPER

DISMOUNTED FORMATION.

The first and distinctive feature of the new Russian drill is that fighting on foot is treated as a separate subject. Not a word is to be found about dismounting for fire action until the

same is taken up in a special chapter, and in this one chapter the entire subject is covered.

The second distinctive feature is that all the work dismounted is based, so far as possible, on the new infantry drill, the basic features of which are the large degree of independence given to the platoons (their smallest unit) and the use of "battle orders."

As this subject is treated at length, and as it pertains to the domain of infantry work, it will not be necessary to go into it in detail, especially as we have our new infantry regulations. Certain points are, however, well worthy of notice and these it is hoped to bring out.

In the Russian cavalry dismounting to fight on foot is of two kinds: "Ordinary" and "in force;" the latter being used only in those cases when the horses will not be obliged to move. For "ordinary" dismounting No. 2 of both ranks of each section is the horse holder, in other words the middle man of each set of threes holds the horses on his right and left, two men out of three dismount. For dismounting "in force" No. 2 of the rear rank of each section is the horse holder, five men out of six dismount; the horse holder also dismounts to hold the horses.

The Cossacks have another method of dismounting in force by which but one man is left with each platoon as horse holder or rather guard. Their custom is unique and well worthy of serious thought, for the horses seem anchored in place, and twenty-four out of twenty-five men can get on the firing line. It is true that the Cossacks have only the snaffle bit, but if we have the bit and bridoon I can see no reason why it could not be adopted by us.

The command for this peculiar Cossack method is:

1. Prepare for dismounted action with horses tied.
2. Dismount.

At this command, after dismounting, the front rank horses are turned to the left about so as to face the rear rank horses; each horse is then moved up till he stands, right shoulder to right shoulder, against the other horse of the same file. Each Cossack standing on the left of his horse passes the bridle rein

over his horses head, under the girth of the other horse, throws them over the cantle and pulls them up tightly. In this manner the horses are tightly tied together by twos, but one Cossack is left in each platoon to look after the tied up horses and he remains mounted.

Besides these three methods prescribed for taking the dismounted action, latitude is given the squadron commander and under favorable circumstances he can decrease the number of horse holders for dismounting "in force."

Within a year all the front rank of the Russian cavalry will be armed with a lance and it is of interest to see how this change will effect the work on foot; so far as I can see it will have none whatever, for provision is especially made for the lance. For "ordinary" dismounting the lances are handed to the mounted horse holder; as all lances have a foot and arm loop, all he has to do is to slip them over the right foot, put his right arm through the arm loops and all swing clear and out of the way to the rear of his right shoulder. For dismounting in force the lances are placed on the ground by platoons ahead of the horses.

Another point well worthy of notice is that the Russian cavalry does not have to be in column to fight on foot; in fact they can only dismount "in force" when in line of at least platoon front. While this latter might be a source of weakness for quick work, yet the point remains—they can dismount from line and take any position in the front, right or left as indicated by the following command:

1. Dismounted action to the front (right, left).
2. Dismount.

Why then is it not possible for us to halt a line, and quickly throw forward or to a flank, a dismounted skirmish line?

The following general rules for the formation of the dismounted units are especially valuable, for we find no time wasted trying to station the trooper one yard to the front or five yards to the flank of his horse and have him there wait for commands; on the contrary the instructions are very simple and effective. The dismounted men form to the front, right or left as indicated in the command, at a *run*, by *squadrons*,

as follows: from a line, in line; from all columns, in column of platoons.

When a regiment dismounts the colonel designates an officer to take charge of the horse holders; if they are not concentrated he may appoint officers to command each group. A junior officer and three N. C. O.'s are appointed as separate escort for the standard which remains with the horses.

But one command is given for mounting:

Squadron (regiment, Mount (at a run). If desired in "ordinary" dismounting the led horses can be brought out to meet the men. After mounting the command for alignment is given.

DISMOUNTED WORK.

As already stated the dismounted work is largely based on the new infantry drill; the close order work is gone into in detail which presents no points of special interest.

The skirmish order of a platoon is of more value for we find that it usually advances by driblets, if it can be so called, this principle is now universally adopted by the Russians; first a few men rush or creep ahead to a new point, these are followed by others till finally all the line is advanced to the new position. We find also a special command if it is desired to occupy some particular line along some landmark, as follows: Platoon—Along the ditch, road, etc. As skirmishers (run); and if it be necessary to indicate special intervals the same is added to the command.

BATTLE ORDER.

The "battle order" of a squadron acting alone is composed of platoons dispersed in a chain (skirmish line) and of the platoons left in the reserve. The space occupied or designated for the battle order of a squadron is called the "battle zone" of the squadron, the space occupied by a platoon in the chain is the platoon "zone."

The chain is composed of "links," the half platoons or squads. The chain is reinforced from the reserve by being lengthened or thickened; in the first case new links are added to the chain on one of its flanks, in the second case the platoon sent to reinforce the chain disperses among the intervals.

No hard or fast rules are laid down; all details of the particular manner of execution are left to the squadron commander; the platoon commanders, following the general aim, act on their own initiative within the limits of their zone, and all the firing in the chain is under the platoon commander's supervision.

The following are the only special instructions to be followed in all cases:

"The captain after a preliminary reconnaissance, communicates to his men all his information, he explains the task and how he intends to carry it out. He then designates the platoons for the chain and for the reserve, he determines the zones they must occupy, announces the places for the cartridge cart and the place for the field dressing station; when two or more platoons are dispersed he will designate one as the base platoon."

After this is done the captain will command:

1. Such platoons.
2. To a chain (at run).

At this command the platoons of the chain move out and disperse at the command of the platoon commanders; the commander of the reserve leads it to the place indicated. Should there be any machine guns attached to the squadron, then the commander of the squadron will appoint their places, when used in a chain the best places must be given them.

The squadron in battle order may be moved forward or backward or at a slight angle as desired by the captain, the only rule in retreating is to avoid obstructing the fire of those units standing behind. To change the line at a considerable angle, a new chain to the desired front must first be thrown out for the reserve, after which those portions of the old chain no longer needed are assembled as the new reserve.

The "battle order" of a regiment or of several squadrons follows the same ideas as those given for the squadron, with this difference that the reserve is usually, terrain permitting, mounted.

The colonel notifies the captains of his information, the objective, his intentions, the distribution of the squadrons and

machine guns, the tasks allotted to each, the base squadron, the posts of the cartridge carts, the post of the field dressing station, his own station and where reports must be sent. The colonel further gives the necessary instructions to the horse holders and designates their support. He must also organize the observation of the flanks, the scouting and the connection with the adjacent forces.

The "chain," the "reserve" and the "zones" are used for the battle order as in the squadron, only the colonel must give the suitable orders.

BAYONET FIGHT.

Quite a little space is devoted to the bayonet charge for all the Russian cavalry except the Cossacks are armed with the bayonet, it being carried on the outside of the saber scabbard. In the bayonet charge of a platoon the platoon commander must lead them and be the first to reach the enemy.

In the attack by the regiment the colonel will if necessary give the signal for the charge; usually, however, this final phase will be executed on the initiative of the forces nearest to the enemy, at which all the others must rush forward. If the reserve remain mounted it will be most effective on the enemy's flanks.

REMARKS.

From reading the above it can be seen that the Russian system of dismounted work is quite different in detail from ours. The American methods are more flexible and quicker to get into action, for we can dismount from any extended order mounted. At the same time the Russian system presents several points of importance worthy of careful study.

1. The entire question of dismounted action is treated under a separate head and is not mixed up with the mounted work.

2. Two kinds of dismounting are specified—"ordinary" and "in force."

3. Dismounting "in force" the Russian can, with the regular cavalry, put five out of six, and with the Cossacks twenty-four out of twenty-five in the firing line.]

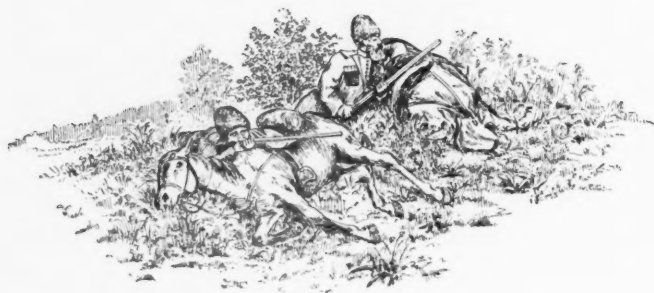
4. Dismounting may be done from line.

5. After dismounting the formations to be taken on foot are simple and quick of execution; line from line, column of platoons from all columns.

6. Work dismounted is based on the new up to-date infantry drill.

4. We find no special commands for line of "troops," "platoons" or "squads," but in the battle order a chain (skirmish line) is formed as desired.

8. No specific formations, no fixed distances, no series of commands are to be found. All depends on the commanding officer, who establishes his battle order and his battle zone as he wishes, after first giving full information to all under him.



FORT KEOGH REMOUNT DEPOT.

BY VETERINARIAN G. E. GRIFFIN, THIRD FIELD ARTILLERY.

THE Fort Keogh Remount Depot is located between the Yellowstone and Tongue Rivers in the State of Montana, about three miles west of Miles City.

The reservation is ten miles square, well watered and drained, and its southern half is excellently sheltered from cold northern winds by a chain of tall bluffs. Its pastures abound in the nutritious and bone building "*buffalo grass*," which as a horse forage has no superior, and in addition to this valuable grass there is present a good supply of "*blue stem*" and "*gramma*."

This station has been in operation for about three years and in that short period, under the able management of Captain H. P. Howard (Cavalry), it has done remarkable work in developing among the horse raisers of the territory tributary thereto an intense interest in the type of animal needed by the service.

From time immemorial the Northwest has been satisfied with the native "*Cayuse*" horse, which appears to have filled the needs of the stock raiser. Agricultural pursuits are more and more curtailing the area devoted to stock raising and as a consequence there has been a demand for a heavier type of animal to do the planting and harvesting of crops. To meet this demand, draft stallions of the Percheron, Clyde and Shire breeds were introduced and these animals crossed on the native mares with not altogether pleasing results.

It is true that a heavier type of horse has been produced, but he is devoid of symmetry and of clean, easy action; in fact, as a rule, he is something of a nondescript, heavy of head, short of neck, straight of shoulder, large of joint, wide of breast, small of barrel, weighty of rump, shaggy of leg, flat of hoof,

and nasty in disposition, but nevertheless possessing good bone, wind and hardiness.

It must be admitted that the native horses were not much improved by the introduction of the draft sire. The cross was too violent to begin with, for it is a well known fact that among *horse breeders*, of whom there are many in the Northwest, violent blood crosses among horses are repugnant to nature.

It should be understood by the interested reader that these remarks on the draft cross apply to horse raisers, not horse breeders, horse breeding being a profession, horse raising a trade.

While horse conditions were at their worst in the Northwest, viewed from a purely military standpoint, the Fort Keogh Remount Depot was established, and not a moment too soon either. Had it been established ten years earlier, the Northwest could now be depended upon to creditably horse the army in any emergency.

The first attempts of Captain Howard to furnish the service with mounts from this depot were, to say the least, discouraging. He had little that was even fair to choose from. The horse raisers did not know what the service needed and they were disappointed to discover that the best of the material on hand was barely suitable for army needs, and even this was purchased grudgingly on account of a start having to be made.

The horse raisers were unacquainted with the conformation of desirable military horses; therefore, it was a large part of the duty of the depot to educate and enlighten them along desired lines. This duty was up-hill work, but it has borne fruit and at present many of the ranch owners are breeding with the army in view as a market. For this purpose standard Hackney and Morgan sires have been secured and a few cases Coach and Thoroughbred. These sires have been crossed on selected mares with apparently good results so far as one may judge by the youngsters produced.

The strangest part of the cross with the drafters is that the second or third generation has produced many excellent artillery horses.

In conjunction with the difficulties encountered in pro-

curing suitable military horses in the first two years of the depot's existence, Captain Howard had to contend with the prejudices of the service itself against Northwest horses with their disfiguring brands and notoriously bad dispositions.

Many of the older mounted officers had been educated in a school of good military equine conformation established by Missouri and Kentucky horses. This well known conformation has for many years been accepted, subconsciously no doubt, as a standard until now any minus deviation therefrom is looked upon with disapproval, contempt and even scorn. This is natural enough, too, but we, for the next two years at least, must become reconciled to a minus standard; for it should not be forgotten that the trolley car and the automobile have practically supplanted the light type of horse in those states on which the army has been in the habit of depending for its mounts. Even in the State of Missouri the draft animal is taking the place of the desirable combination horse so dear to the heart of every true cavalryman, and to such an extent that it is becoming more difficult each year to find a decent representative of the cavalry type of horse.

Had the Remount Depots not appeared when they did, our horse problem would have been by this time a very serious one indeed.

Superficial observers of horse conditions frequently remark that there are more horses in the country now than there were at any other period since its settlement. This remark is undoubtedly true, and the price is higher too, but if the markets are searched and the class of horses considered, it will be found that eighty per cent. of the horses are of the draft type and that where we could find ten good cavalry horses five years ago, two cannot be found now.

It has been my own custom to purchase, train and develop a youngster each year. This year I have been unable to find one at a reasonable price, and only two at an exorbitant one. It is not that my standard has become more exacting that I am unable to find a decent colt, but it is due to the fact that they are very scarce and expensive even in the famous Platte County, Missouri. Such is the condition of the military horse market and such it will remain until the Remount Depots have con-

vinced the people that it will pay them to raise a military type of horse.

There is considerable after-dinner horse talk now-a-days; some of it sentimental twaddle about the disappearing Thoroughbred. The Thoroughbred may disappear from the race course where he was usually a weedy looking, short distance racing machine on which to foolishly bet money, but he will always remain here with credit to himself so long as decent, healthy men and women ride to hounds and demand speed, spirit, endurance, cleverness, weight and height in their mounts.

We do not need the thoroughbred horse in the ranks; as a cavalry horse he is undesirable mostly on account of temperament, conformation, inability to carry heavy weights for long periods, and an alarming loss of condition when exposed to the elements and skimped in his rations. He will do to cross with selected dams from which the cavalry conformation must come if it comes at all. Very little has been said of the "Saddler" as a sire when breeding for the service is considered, nevertheless I venture the opinion that the true cavalry, and light artillery horse will be produced from such a sire on carefully selected dams of good ancestry.

With all its discouragements the Fort Keogh Remount Depot is remarkably well organized and runs as smoothly as a well oiled machine in good order.

At this depot horses are first gentled by polite man-handling and then trained without the use of spurs and oaths. Cavalry horses are given a course of several months in the saddle, and artillery horses a less time in saddle and draft, before they are considered ready for distribution.

The methods of handling differ slightly at the different Remount Depots, but the general principle is the same. At Fort Keogh they have to use a "squeeze gate" to halter the new arrivals and draw a plan of the unsightly brands, which are now beginning to disappear entirely. It is believed that the "squeeze gate" may be dispensed with in a year or two when the new crop of desirables with good reliable dispositions begins to arrive.

The cavalry horses now at that station are good. It is true they have not the style and class we have been accustomed

to, but they are such an improvement over those of two years ago that our trust is in the depot and we believe our faith to be well founded.

The internal economy of this depot was something of an agreeable surprise; here was a small herd of sheep which furnished a carcass of mutton at least once a week; over there was a decent looking beef herd which supplied the American staff of life; yonder was a graded dairy herd furnishing an abundance of milk, cream and butter, while in a well sheltered swale was observed a large flock of white leghorns, carefully kept up to standard.

On the lowlands of the Yellowstone River were extensive fields of alfalfa, oats, corn, and some wheat, all of which were used to advantage in the feeding scheme. There was no haphazard farming indulged in at Fort Keogh; everything was done in a manner that indicated intelligent knowledge of the subject. A strict system of accounts is maintained and the profits from sheep, cattle, chickens and crops known exactly.

A special page could be devoted to the system of hog raising employed here. Suffice it to say that the animals composing this herd were first class in every respect and a source of considerable profit to the station. Perhaps it will be thought by some that the farm products are the perquisites of those connected with the station. Such is not the case. All profits are turned into the station fund and used for the running of the machine.

It is believed that this station will be self-supporting in a few years under management similar to that of the present.

We have it figured out for us at regular intervals that the price of a cavalry horse laid down at final station, under the remount system, is all the way from two hundred and fifteen to three hundred and fifty dollars. When all overhead expenses are considered it is probably high, higher than what the animals would cost under the old system of purchase.

In any new extensive industry, where the original investment is large, the first few thousand articles manufactured would cost enormously if the investment were charged against them. It certainly is not a business method of fixing cost price early in the campaign; consequently those who are now crying

against cost of production at Remount Depots must eliminate the original investment from their calculations for a few years more at least, until these depots are firmly established and have a decent opportunity to demonstrate their usefulness and economic value to the service.

It was not the writer's good fortune to see much of the commanding officer, Captain Howard, he having to depart on a purchasing expedition, but he had the good luck of becoming well acquainted with his assistant, Captain Archie Miller (Cavalry), who proved to be an energetic, painstaking, hard-working officer; a thorough horseman whose knowledge of the horse situation in the Northwest was surprising. This officer had every subject connected with the depot and its work tabulated in his brain in a wonderful manner. His whole heart seemed to be in his work and to such an extent that not a detail was overlooked. For the interest of Fort Keogh may the time be long until he is Manchued.

It might not be amiss at this point to say something about the proper time at which to make requisitions for young horses. All of us know that it has been the custom to call for remounts in the spring; at that season they were expensive and were beginning to shed their winter coats. On arrival at station the dealer's condition melted like snow in the sunshine; the coat dropped out in patches, and often with it the pen or pasture lice that had bred there during the winter. By May these young horses looked like "*the devil*;" nevertheless, out they went to be trained—save the mark—and hardened for the summer maneuvers, which killed a goodly number of this class of mount each year.

All remounts should be requisitioned for just after the summer's work. On arrival they should all be placed in one building, under the supervision of a sensible Fort Riley graduate and worked until the following spring under his direction. About April or May they may be turned over to the units to which they pertain.

Under a system similar to this there is little doubt but what remounts would give a good account of themselves during the summer.

The chances are that some one will remark: What are these Remount Stations for anyway if they cannot shape horses and put them in condition to be issued for immediate service? Are they not supposed to do the training?

It may be proper to reply that we do not expect Recruiting Depots to turn out finished and hardened soldiers, ready to take the field under all conditions on arrival at station; they need as much, and perhaps more, additional training and conditioning as the Remount Depot youngsters.



OUR CAVALRY DRILL REGULATIONS.

BY FIRST LIEUTENANT C. R. MAYO, TENTH CAVALRY.

(Suggested changes and additions to the present Cavalry Drill Regulations.)

DURING the past summer some of the troops of the Tenth Cavalry have tried out various experiments based on linking horses by twos, head to tail. Some of these experiments are detailed at more or less length later on in this article. It is believed that the system has considerable merit and that troop commanders will recognize its advantages as soon as they give it a fair trial.

When pitching shelter tent camp.

As now required by the existing regulations and orders on the subject, the troop is formed in line and the men dismounted on the same ground where the tents are placed later. This often results in spots of the ground becoming undesirable as sleeping places for the troopers.

When the wagons are later than the troops in getting into camp and the picket line has not been brought along on a pack animal or other conveyance, the horses are temporarily secured to a picket line composed of lariats and held down by picket pins. The picket pins are easily pulled up, causing confusion and, in some cases, burns. The present regulations prescribe that the horses shall be tied to the line with the saddles still on. Horses are very prone to roll as soon as they are tied to the line, and it usually requires the active efforts of two or three men, constantly on the alert, to prevent them damaging the equipment. Some troop commanders prefer to leave the horses saddled, until the packs have had time to cool off, especially when the horses are hot and have made a long march.

The following alternative method is suggested of going into shelter tent camp. Instead of forming the troop where

the line of tents is to be, the troop is formed and dismounted where the picket line is to be laid down, either in front of the line of tents or in prolongation, as directed by the commanding officer. After dismounting the bridles are taken off and the horses linked by twos. The odd numbers then turn left about with their horses and secure the halter strap in the near cantle ring of the saddle of the even numbers. At the same time each even number ties his halter strap in the near cantle ring of the odd numbers. The packs, sabers and rifle boots are then removed and the rifles, placed in the boots, if they have been removed on dismounting.

The horses very soon become accustomed to being secured in this manner, and remain practically where they are left. They can not move very far and then only in small circles. On one occasion the First Squadron, Tenth Cavalry, dismounted and left all the horses linked by twos for half an hour without a single man being left with them. At the end of the period the horses were all in place without any damage to the equipment.

While the packs and arms are being removed, the guidon sergeant and a principal guide stretch a light line to mark the front of the line of tents. This line has the proper intervals, eight feet, marked off on it, either by tying knots in it, or by attaching pieces of tape or cloth. The line is carried by the guidon sergeant, who should be allowed to carry it in the place of his lariat. Usually the guidon sergeant precedes the troop to the camp and is placed by the adjutant to mark the position of the troop. When he leaves the troop he should be accompanied by one of the principal guides, and, in this event, the line can be down on the arrival of the troop.

The men pick up their packs and arms and fall in, lining up on the guidon. After a little practice each pair falls in opposite their place on the line in a very short time. This plan secures a straighter line of tents than any other that I have seen tried.

All the men can pitch their tents at once as no one is needed to watch the horses and prevent them from rolling or pulling up the picket pins. By allowing sufficient length of halter strap the horses can graze without difficulty. If there is an odd horse he can be linked to one of a quiet pair.

This method has been thoroughly tried out and has given universal satisfaction; and, I believe, that all troop commanders who are familiar with this system, would rather use it in preference to any other.

When dismounting to fight on foot:

Most books on the subject state that cavalry, when dismounted, can only put seventy-five per cent. of their available strength on the firing line; the other twenty-five per cent. being required to take care of the led horses. In cases of emergency, where the number of rifles is paramount to any other consideration, or where suitable cover is available close at hand, every rifle in the troop can be put on the firing line, and the horses will remain where they were left. The troop can be mounted and dismounted as rapidly when linking by twos as by following the method prescribed in the Cavalry Drill Regulations.

If the troop is suddenly subjected to fire when marching in column of twos or fours, the odd or even numbers can be dismounted at once and deployed to the front, flank or rear by command or by prearranged signal and firing opened almost instantly. The men remaining mounted can gallop to cover, link by twos, and return to reinforce the firing line; or form the regulation column of led horses and the supernumerary men return to take part in the fire action.

When a cavalry command is fighting a delaying action, or annoying a superior force on the march, and the commanding officer has considerable latitude in the choice of positions, he will be able to bring every available rifle to bear where it will do the most good, or the most damage, depending on which side forms the opinion, as the number of rifles largely determine results. When the commanding officer has this choice of position he can ordinarily pick ground with suitable cover.

When scouting and patrolling:

Several opportunities for using this method of linking will occur when scouts are working in pairs, and in patrol work.

When horses are linked by twos without being unbridled, as in "*Dismounting to fight on foot*" the cavalry link is used instead of the halter strap. This while not so secure as the

halter strap, is a quicker method, and is more suitable where rapid action is essential.

Captain F. P. Holcomb, Tenth Cavalry, adopted a short stout strap fitted with a strong snap, which is secured to the near cantle ring. This can be used when the horse is bridled or unbridled; the snap being fastened to the halter ring. This method of linking is quicker than using halter straps, and more secure than using the cavalry links. It also does away with the possibility of breaking bridle headstalls. The one objection to its universal use for linking by twos is its fixed length, as it can not be adjusted for various lengths as can a halter strap. It is very valuable where mounting and dismounting has to be done on the run, as horses are more apt to shy when the men rush at them, and more severely tries the strength of the materials holding them than when the movements of the troopers are less strenuous.

During the Connecticut Maneuvers of 1912, one troop, "B" of the Tenth Cavalry, at Berkshire, Conn., being linked by twos, with every rifle on the firing line, made a brigade deploy and held it for fifteen minutes. One of the umpires informed the troop commander that he was being outflanked, and that he must get out or lose his troop. The umpire's report showed that one minute and thirty seconds later the entire troop was gone without the loss of a man or horse. Later in the day the troop repeated the performance with the same brigade.

PROPOSED MOVEMENTS AND COMMANDS.

Being in line to dismount, and link by twos:

(a) 1. *Prepare to dismount*; 2. *Dismount*; 3. *Link by twos*. The first two commands are executed as in par. 249, C. D. R. At the third command the odd numbers turn their horses left about, and lead them close alongside the horses of the even numbers. The men work in pairs, numbers one and two and numbers three and four working together. Each man unsnaps his cavalry link, or unties his halter strap, and secures it in the near cantle ring of the other man's saddle. The men then fall in front (original) of the horses, unless otherwise directed.

Being in line, to dismount, link by twos, and pitch shelter tents:

(b) 1. *Prepare to dismount*; 2. *Dismount*; 3. *Unbridle*; 4. *Link by twos*; 5. *Remove packs*; 6. *Pitch shelter tents*. The first four commands are executed as in paragraph (a), with the exception that the horses are unbridled before being linked by twos and that they are linked by the halter straps, or by special cantle straps. At the fifth command, the packs and arms are removed from the saddles, the rifles placed in the boot, if not already there, and carried to the rear of the line stretched by the guidon sergeant and principal guide. The packs are lined up by placing the front ends six inches in rear of the line. The odd numbers place themselves in rear of the knot, or mark, on the line indicating the position of the front tent pole. At the sixth command the tents are pitched. It is understood that the guidon sergeant and principal guide have preceded the troop to the place designated for the camp.

The troop being dismounted, and the horses linked by twos, to mount the troop:

(c) *Mount.*

The men proceed rapidly to their horses, unlink, straighten out the horses and mount. They form columns of twos, fours, or in line, according to whichever formation they were in when dismounted, unless otherwise directed.

Being in column of fours, or twos, to dismount to either flank, to the front or rear, and commence firing at once with half the troop:

(d) 1. *Number ones (twos) Dismount*, 2. *To the right (left)*, or 2. *Guide right (left)*, or 2. *To the rear, guide right (left)*; 3. *At so many yards, at such an object*; 4. *Commence firing*. The designated numbers dismount and deploy without further command, first passing over their reins to the man remaining mounted. If the command is "*To the right*" "*(left)*" they deploy to the flank. If the command is "*Guide right*" (*Guide left*) they deploy to the front, guide right or guide left. When the command is "*To the rear, guide left (right)*" the deployment is to the rear, guide left or guide right.

The mounted men take the horses to cover at a gallop under the direction of the guidon sergeant. If so directed, the horses

are linked by twos, and the men return and take their places on the firing line. The regulation column of led horses can be formed and the supernumerary men return to the firing line.

Using whistle signals; one blast denotes odd numbers; two blasts, even numbers. If no other whistle signals are given the designated numbers dismount at once and deploy to their flank. Three blasts following one blast, or following two blasts means that the odd numbers will deploy to the front, guide left; or that the even numbers will deploy to front, guide right. Four blasts in the place of three would signify that the deployment is to the rear.

Captain F. P. Holcomb with Troop "B," and First Lieutenant C. H. Muller with Troop "I," have elaborated on the first idea and originated some of the movements. The success of this method, as shown on the various marches and while participating in the Connecticut maneuvers during the past summer, is largely due to their efforts.



POLICY.*

BY COMMANDER J. S. MCKEAN, U. S. NAVY.

"This paper is largely made up of extracts from the following: Art of War—Jomini; On War—Clausewitz; War and Policy—Wilkinson; Co-ordination before and during war—Hill; Fallacies and Facts—Roberts; History of International Law—Taylor; The Future Peace of the Anglo-Saxon—Murray; Diplomatic Relations of the United States and Spanish America—Latane; American Diplomacy—Moore.)

THE *Century Dictionary* defines Policy as an object or course of conduct, or the principle or body of the principles to be observed in conduct; specifically, the system of measures or the line of conduct which a ruler, minister, government or party adopts and pursues as best for the interests of the country.

There are various kinds of policies but this discussion is limited to National Policy. National Policies are divided into two general classes, (a) Foreign or External, (b) Domestic or Internal.

The latter, Domestic or Internal Policies, are settled by our own people without regard to other nations:

The Foreign or External Policies are established by the the Government (acting for the people) and are in the domain of International Law and conflicts under them are settled by Diplomacy or War. It is this class of Policies, Foreign or External ones that may ultimately bring on war that we are specially studying in an effort to determine the proper relation between War and Policy.

Foreign Policies may also be divided into two classes (a) *Offensive*, those looking toward increasing our territory or interests beyond their present limits and (b) *Defensive*, those

*Lecture delivered at the Army War College, Session of 1912-13.

intended to protect our present interests and territory from the aggression of other nations.

Offensive Policies call for *Offensive Strategy* to enforce them while *Defensive Policies* will only require *Defensive Strategy* for their maintenance. This will serve as an illustration of the close relation if not identity of *Foreign Policy* and *Military Policy*. Lord Roberts in "Fallacies and Facts" says: "*Foreign Policy* and *Military Policy* are, in fact, only different aspects of the same thing—the *External Policy* of a nation."

All modern wars are caused by conflict of national policies and as policy determines the political objective, which, in turn, controls the military objective, it becomes absolutely essential that the Naval and Military branches of the government be in touch with, and have an understanding of the policies announced by the State Department to other nations, so, that, when diplomacy proves inadequate, war may take its place and the substitution of "battles" for "diplomatic notes" may take place without delay.

"An ideal policy would be one with a grand aim and a great force behind it; pursued with consistency from generation to generation, never deviating from its course and utilizing every opportunity to approximate toward its final object. In democratic states lack of continuity and persistence, due to change of officials, make policies weak. An autocratic state possesses three great advantages (1) greater continuity of policies, (2) greater ability to obtain allies (having a permanent government independent of parties can make agreements for longer periods) and (3) more experienced ministers owing to longer continuance in office."

"The first mark of the competence or efficiency of a government in relation to an international conflict is the clearness with which it knows its own mind, the facility with which it distinguishes between aims which are vital and must therefore be pursued without hesitation, whether in peace or war, and those which are subordinate and accidental."

"Under a despotic ruler one head alone settles the policy of the state and directs the strategy during war. Under democratic rule statesmen and politicians representing parties frame the foreign policy, and a different set of men, the military

leaders, plan and carry out the war. This brings about the difficulty of insuring harmony and co-operation between policy and strategy."

It is only possible to obtain a proper conception of policy, if we regard it as continuous both in peace and war, using sometimes diplomatic negotiations, sometimes war negotiations, as circumstances require to obtain the political object.

It is a mistake to suppose that when diplomatic negotiations between two states cease and war breaks out, therefore the political negotiations cease, for they do not cease, they are continued in another form—in the form of war. The statesman still retains control, and uses the military events as they occur to attain his object. He is still responsible for the success of the warlike as well as the peaceful policy of the nation. The statesman is, therefore, bound to study war as he does his other instrument—diplomacy. This means only the general principles of war, the means, resources, and forces required to attain the object of the war—viz: the submission of the enemy.

The *political object* of a war is determined beforehand by policy, which orders the war, determines the type of war it is to be, with what means, resources and expenditures it is carried on, when its object has been attained and when it is to cease. In fact, policy prepares for, leads up to, orders, supports guides and stops the war.

Clausewitz said: "All the leading outlines of a war are always determined by the Cabinet—that is by a political, not a military functionary." For this reason war being subordinate to, and a part of policy the statesman must study war and the strategic policy.

The director of a nation's affairs whether he is a despotic monarch or the chairman of a committee, must be supposed, before he begins to correspond on a contentious subject with the government of another power, to determine as well as he can whether the purpose he proposes to himself is vital for the nation which he represents so that it must be pursued at all costs, and also whether the opposite purpose of the other government is regarded by that government as indispensable. If both sides take the matter seriously a trial of strength is inevitable.

In a democratic state is it most important that the people should study war and take an interest in national policies—for upon the strength with which they grasp the central idea of the policy will depend its strength and continuity through successive changes of administrations.

Our policy is formulated by the President and his Cabinet and as all are civilians, policy and strategy cannot be considered together. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy have their expert advisers, but by the time the advice gets to the cabinet it is second hand and liable to be more or less damaged in handling. It would be much better from this point of view if the Secretaries were officers of the services they represent.

A logical order of procedure would be:

- (1) The government decides on a policy.
- (2) The military experts inform the government what this policy will entail should it lead to war.
- (3) The government educates the nation so that it realizes its responsibilities, and prepares itself to meet them in case of war.

A government that knows its purpose will be quick to detect the beginning of a quarrel upon a vital issue, it will divine opposition in the distance, and long before there is any palpable sign of the coming struggle will have analyzed all its possibilities have thought of every difficulty, and made ready for every emergency.

An illustration of the concrete declaration of a Policy is given in the Czars message to Alexieff in 1904—"This struggle must definitely assure the preponderance of Russia on the coast of the Pacific. To attain this end it is indispensable to conquer Japan completely, to force her to submit definitely, and to deprive her of the desire for embarking on dangerous military enterprises for several years to come. If we do not do this, we shall lose all our prestige in the East. The present war is summed up in the question, 'Who will have the supremacy on the Asiatic Coast of the Pacific, Russia or Japan?' To share and agree is impossible." Surely a splendid policy definitely expressed but which failed for two reasons—Russia had not pre-

pared to enforce it and Japan had been preparing every day for ten years to defeat it.

It is a military platitude that the soldier is the servant of the politician and it is therefore the duty of the statesman to ensure by foresight that he, the soldier, shall not start a war with the odds against him.

Success or failure of a state's policy depends on the amount of armed force behind it, for upon this depends the greater or less amount of resistance-friction, that it will meet from other nations. If the armed force be small, it will be checked, foiled and bullied by its neighbors, till at last it is goaded into a war which could have been avoided if its prestige, its armed force, had been greater. On the other hand, a national policy supported by a great armed force finds its opponents much more reasonable and inclined to a fair compromise. So that the greater the armed force behind the policy of a nation, the greater will be its prestige, and the more likely is it that all its negotiations will be settled by peaceful compromise, and the longer will it enjoy peace.

When a statesman has discovered that the question he is about to raise may possibly lead to the use of force, he will, if he be prudent, avoid raising it until he has satisfied himself that for the war which he may have to conduct, he has secured as far as human foresight can secure anything, the certainty of success. He may safely assume that the other side, fighting for an object of vital importance will exert itself to the utmost of its resources. He will, therefore, take the full measure of those resources and compare it with the forces which he can bring to bear against him. If the comparison shows in his own hand such a preponderance, as making due allowance for accidents and miscalculations, give a reasonable probability of success, he will raise his contentious question; but if the calculations show the slightest doubt either as to the *readiness* or the *superiority* of his forces, he will use his utmost efforts to avoid a dispute until such time as his preparations are completed and the certainty of ultimate success has been practically assured.

The Art of War is governed by one great principle—to secure at the outset every possible advantage of time, place, armament, numbers and morale. In modern war more de-

depends upon what has been accomplished before the commencement of hostilities than upon what is done after the first shot is fired and this preparation rests with the statesman not with the military leaders. In these days, that nation which is beaten in preparation for war is already half beaten in the war itself.

"Mistakes made in the original assembling of armies, can scarcely be made good during the subsequent course of the campaign" (Von Moltke); and such mistakes are usually due to the incapacity of a government to judge rightly the time when the assembling should begin.

The value of preparation is shown in another quotation from Von Moltke: "It is the sword alone that now keeps the sword in the scabbard." It is the great armies of the Continent and their complete preparation, in combination with the British Fleet, that have kept the peace of Europe for the past forty years.

History shows that in practically every war, that nation has been successful whose rulers have recognized that a policy is useless unless the means of carrying it out are provided. An example is the bold bluffing policy of Russia without preparation being overcome by the Japanese Policy, with ten years systematic preparation of the means to enforce it.

The most important duty of the statesman is to provide the necessary means for carrying into effect the policies adopted. As our statesmen do not have any practical military training and do not live in a military or naval atmosphere, it is all the more important that they should supply the practical deficiency by theoretical study of the principles of war. Our cabinet and party system of government make us, as a nation, weak in both "*preparing for*" and "*carrying out*" war. There is a lack of harmony between policy and strategy and of co-operation between statesmen and military leaders, we lack both the tendency and the machinery to bring about proper coördination and coöperation. Responsible statesmen and military leaders must work together so as to synchronize and maintain in their due relative proportions the policy and strategy of a state. The only effective way to bring this about is by an intelligent grasp by both statesmen and soldiers of the

broad principles of strategy and policy and their relation to one another. To bring this about Clausewitz says: "If war is to harmonize entirely with the political views and policy to accommodate itself to the means available for war, there is only one alternative to be recommended when the soldier and statesman are not combined in one person, which is to make the Commander-in-Chief a member of the Cabinet."

The dependence of policy upon preparation and means is well expressed by Lord Roberts—"Whatever the object and character of a nation's foreign policy, the success of the policy is directly dependent upon the actual fighting strength behind it" and in another form by Secretary Meyer when he said: "The Monroe Doctrine is just as strong as our fleet and no stronger."*

"If you wish for peace prepare for war" is another form of "In time of peace prepare for war." Our wars have shown the folly of the other method. *i. e.* "In time of peace prepare for peace and in time of war prepare for war." This latter method increases tenfold the cost in time, money and lives and may lead to national humiliation.

The better the preparation the shorter the war, the less the cost in both time and money, and the poorer the preparation the longer and more expensive the war.

That the preparation of means and plans for war is not a new idea can be gathered from the following Biblical quotation: "What king going to war against another king, sitteth not down first and consulteth whether he be able with ten thousand to meet him that cometh against him with twenty thousand? or else, while the other is yet a great way off, he sendeth an ambassador and desireth conditions of peace."

The right can often only be maintained by force and the great test of character for nations, as for men, arises when they are confronted by a dilemma which requires them either to risk their existence in a conflict for the support of what they believe

*In an article entitled "The Monroe Doctrine—Its importance to our Military Policy," written by Major J. W. McAndrew, U. S. Infantry, and published in the *Infantry Journal* for July-August, 1911, several months before Secretary Meyer made the statement quoted, the same principle is expressed as follows: "The Monroe Doctrine is just as strong as the military force behind it, and no stronger."

to be right, or to commit moral suicide by acquiescence in what they know to be wrong.

This brings us to the definition of war—Wilkinson says: "War is a form of political action, the only means by which a nation can assert against challenge its conception of right." Again "War is a part of policy, the means whereby a nation attempts to enforce its will upon another nation and to obtain its political object by force." Every negotiation implies itself that the pen is in one hand and the sword in the other. The pen and sword are the two mutually complimentary instruments of state policy—diplomacy and war. As a further illustration: "War is merely a means to an end; it is a piece of political action." No statesman in his senses would resort to violence and bloodshed if he saw a way to attain his object without them; still less would any prudent man wish his nation to make the sacrifices and run the risks involved unless he was satisfied of success. One of many definitions of war given by Clausewitz is as follows: "Violence arms itself with the inventions of art and science in order to contend against violence. Violence, that is to say physical force, is therefore the means; the compulsory submission of the enemy to our will is the ultimate object. To attain this object fully the enemy must be disarmed—the real object of hostilities."

"War is not a science. It may rather be compared to a business for the successful management of which a number of sciences and arts must be mastered."

The popular belief regards war preëminently as the domain of luck and pluck. The strength and courage of the soldier and the genius of the general are thought to be the essential matters. In a higher view which embraces the whole subject, courage and right leading are consequences rather than causes—are the result of sound management of a nation's affairs.

It is a generally recognized principle of war, that once war has been declared the method of its conduct should be left to the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief, who should be given a free hand in carrying out his plans, but unfortunately time after time the commander in the field has been interfered with from the seat of government, has had his plans thwarted and been faced with the alternative of either resigning his com-

mand nor of acting contrary to his best military judgment. Modern systems of communications will increase this tendency and cutting the cable will be of no use in these days of wireless telegraphy. Every war we ever had has shown numerous examples of this interference.

Behind the General is the Government and the best of leaders will be embarrassed and perplexed whenever, either in the preparation or during the course of a war, his government fails to know its own mind—that is fails to have a well understood policy.

The above discussions of policy and its relations to the war which may follow its enforcement shows the necessity of: *First*, a definite well considered *policy*. *Second*, thorough and complete *plans* to be followed in enforcing the adopted policy; *Third*, supplying the means to carry out the plans, and *Fourth*, the *absolute necessity of some governmental organization* to bring policy, plans and means into harmonious co-operation toward the common objective—the purpose of the policy.

In an absolute monarchy this co-ordination of effort is simple as all the elements—policy, strategy and preparation are under one head, the Monarch, who is often Commander-in-Chief as well. This simplifies difficulties and leads, under an able head, to great efficiency.

In our country the various elements are in different hands—*Policy* in the hands of the President and his Cabinet, *Strategy* in the hands of the military and naval experts; the providing of the means or preparation are largely in the hands of Congress; and to be successful each of these elements policy, strategy and means must, in a general way, be known to, and approved by the people to assure proper support. There is at present no organization by which coöperation, coördination; in short, *unity of purpose* and *unity of action* can be brought about.

There are two methods suggested for correcting this weakness of our government:

First.—To fill the offices of Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of War by carefully selected officers of Navy and Army respectively. This would harmonize policy and strat-

egy in the Cabinet by bringing the Secretary of State, representing policy, in touch with strategy and the Military Secretaries in touch with policy; but is defective in that, while it might determine the means necessary they would not be in such direct contact with Congress as to assure that these necessary means would be provided. There is also the fundamental objection of our people to having military officers form a part of the Civil Government. A second and more popular method of overcoming our difficulties is by the formation of a Committee of National Defense made up of the Cabinet Members representing policy and strategy; of Army and Navy experts representing strategy; and of influential Members of both houses of Congress to represent means for preparation. This plan is now before Congress in the form of a bill to organize a Council of National Defense. The present bill did not include the Secretary of State and was weak in that respect, but has been amended to include him.

As National Defense is the highest duty of a statesman it is difficult to understand anyone objecting to serving on such a committee. This committee has the President as Chairman ex-officio. It is *not to meet in time of war and will therefore not interfere with strategy*. It is suggested that the bill should be further amended so that the Military and Naval Members form a joint Board of advisers to the President during the war. He must have such advisers and if selected during peace to make plans for war, for the success of which they will be responsible, the President will get much more valuable advice than from any voluntary or impromptu board he may be forced to rely on, if no legal one is provided.

Even with one of the above plans in operation we have no scheme for the education of the people so that the whole country would understand and support the Government in carrying out any of our policies. This cannot, under a system of party government, well be carried out by any official organization but must be left to some voluntary society such as the Navy League, which should receive direct encouragement and sympathetic aid from the government. Such voluntary organizations have their greatest use in time of peace—that is during the time in which we must prepare for war.

We have several well recognized policies which in the course of time have come to be generally accepted by the people and by both political parties either of which may, under certain conditions, directly or indirectly, cause war.

Our well established national policies are as follows:

First.—"No entangling alliances." This was given its first formal expression in Washington's Farewell Address and has been referred to in many State papers since. It grew out of the difficulties with France during Washington's administration.

While undoubtedly the oldest, and probably, most generally accepted policy, its importance in relation to strategy and means has not been appreciated. This policy in its consequences logically bars us from having the support of allies and, with equal logic, calls for such plans and preparations as will enable us to protect ourselves and our policies as against any other power or powers that may oppose them.

The next policy in point of time—"The Monroe Doctrine" was first formally announced by President Monroe in his message to Congress, December 2, 1823. This policy grew out of two distinct situations. Russia in Alaska and the plan of the Holy Alliance (Russia, Austria, Prussia) as expressed in the "Treaty of the Holy Alliance," Art. 1 of which announced their intention to "put and end to the system of representative governments in whatever country it may exist in Europe and to prevent its being introduced in those countries where it is not yet known." The country referred to was Spain and the plans included the Spanish Colonies in America which were then in revolt.

The two parts of the Monroe Doctrine appear in separate paragraphs in the message. The first part forms the concluding sentence of the paragraph referring to Russia's proposal for a settlement of the dispute between England, Russia and the U. S., as to the boundaries between Alaska, British Columbia and the Oregon Territory; it is—"In the discussions to which this interest has given rise and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been judged proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American Continents, by

the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are *henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers.*"

The second paragraph refers to the threat of "The Holy Alliance" to re-establish the Spanish Monarchy in the revolted Colonies whose independence the United States had recognized. The substance of this part of the doctrine was expressed as follows: "We owe, it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare *that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety.* With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged, *we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States.*"

The doctrine as expressed in President Monroe's message has from time to time been explained and extended by various state papers. President Polk in a message of December 2, 1845, said, "It should be distinctly announced to the world as our settled policy, that no future European colony or dominion shall with our consent, be planted or established on any part of the North American Continent." This declaration by the use of the word "dominion" forbade the acquisition by conquest or purchase of any territory already occupied. In obedience to that principle France and Great Britain were more than once notified that the United States could not witness with indifference the transfer of Cuba and Porto Rico by Spain to any other European power.

France's intervention in Mexico was finally put an end to in December, 1867, by a notice to France that friendship with that nation must cease "unless France could deem it consistent with her interest and honor to desist from the prosecution of armed intervention in Mexico to overthrow the domestic republican government existing there and to establish upon its

ruins the foreign monarchy which has been attempted to be inaugurated in the capital of that country."

Secretary Fish in a report to President Grant, published with the President's message of July 14, 1868, said: "This policy is not a policy of aggression; but *it opposes the creation of European dominion on American soil, or its transfer to other European powers*, and it looks hopefully to the time when, by the voluntary departure of European governments *from this continent and the adjacent islands*, America shall be wholly American." Secretary Fish then gives the basis of the claim, "The United States * * * occupy of necessity a prominent position on this continent, which they neither can nor should abdicate, which entitles them to a leading voice, and which imposes on them duties of right and honor regarding American questions whether those questions affect *emancipated colonies, or colonists still subject to European domination.*"

President Cleveland in his special message to Congress December 17, 1895, in reply to the claim of the British Prime Minister that the Monroe Doctrine had been given a new and strange extension and development said, "The doctrine upon which we stand is strong and sound, because its enforcement is important to our peace and safety as a nation and is essential to the integrity of our free institutions and the tranquil maintenance of our distinctive form of government. It was intended to apply to every stage of our national life, and cannot become obsolete while our Republic endures. *If the balance of power is justly a cause for jealous anxiety among the governments of the Old World and a subject for our absolute non-interference, none the less is an observance of the Monroe Doctrine of vital concern to our people and their government.* The Monroe Doctrine finds its recognition in those principles of international law which are based on the theory that every nation shall have its rights protected and its just claims enforced."

Commenting on the settlement of the Venezuela incident by Great Britain agreeing to our acting as arbitrator an English writer said: "It admits a principle that in respect of South American Republics, the United States may not only intervene in disputes, but may entirely supersede the original disputant and assume exclusive control of the negotiations."

As illustrated above the Monroe Doctrine has grown with the growth of the country and now stands ready to adapt itself to all future developments. The change that has taken place is less in its outward form than its inward spirit.

It is taken for example to apply to Hawaii since annexation although not a part of the territory originally covered.

The latest extension of the Monroe Doctrine prohibits the acquirement and control by foreign steamship companies, etc., of coaling stations which might later be used by foreign governments as naval advance bases.

The third of our national policies to be considered is the so-called "*Open Door*" policy. In effect this guarantees "equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese Empire." This policy was first announced by Great Britain in opposition to the "*Sphere of Influence*" policy according to which Russia, England, Germany, France and Japan had certain well defined areas in which their interests, influence, or control was to be primary and all others secondary. As the United States had no "*Sphere of Influence*" and would have been allotted no section of China, in case of partition, we stood to lose all trade opportunities in the greatest new market in the world. This state of affairs caused the then Secretary of State—the late John Hay—to send a note to Germany, with copies to the other powers, suggesting an agreement by Germany, that, in view of our treaty rights, duties, taxes, etc., should be the same for *all* nations in the lately leased territory and port of Kiao-Chow, and that the other powers had been requested to make a like agreement as to the Chinese ports under their control. All the powers finally agreed. The next step was a circular note to all the powers whose troops were then marching on Peking requesting an agreement "to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, *preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity*, protect all rights guaranteed to friendly powers by treaties and international law, and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese Empire." By the acceptance of all the powers this note prevented the partition of China and reaffirmed the policy of the "*Open Door*." Our government showed its sincere support of the "*Open Door*" by applying it to

ur new oriental possessions, the Philippine Islands, where the United States products pay the same duties as those from other countries.

The fourth policy "*Asiatic Exclusion*" has only lately met with acceptance by the whole country. This policy is considered essential for the protection of American labor in the Pacific Coast States and the rest of the country have accepted it as a national policy although the people of some parts of the country doubt both its necessity and its wisdom.

The latest policy, not more than three years old, and the wisdom of which is still disputed by some of our people is "The exclusive military and commercial control of the Panama Canal." After a prolonged discussion Congress finally decided to fortify the canal, and passed laws permitting our coasting trade to use the canal free of tolls, while placing our vessels in foreign trade on the same footing as foreign vessels.

Each of the above policies call for particular plans and means to carry them out although the plans and means provided for one might serve perfectly in the enforcement of one, or more, of the others. In fact, were full and complete plans and adequate means provided to insure the carrying out of our first and oldest policy that of "*No entangling alliances*," or in slang: "Playing a lone hand against the world" we would be splendidly equipped to carry out each or all of the others.

Having provided through the Committee of National Defense to bring the policy, strategy and means together our remaining task is to insure the education and training of our Naval and Military Officers to make the best plans, to select the best means and methods with which to carry out these plans and most important to educate the people to understand and therefore to support the administration in its policies, the Congress in providing the means, our Commanders-in-Chief in the execution of the plans.

This will insure proper preparation which will, with a Nation in Arms, insure success in war should it come; but will, if well done, serve its higher purpose, that of keeping the peace.

THE NEW CAVALRY EQUIPMENT.

BY CAPTAIN EDWARD DAVIS, THIRTEENTH CAVALRY.

IN the September number of the CAVALRY JOURNAL, some of the more important articles of the proposed new equipment were described. In the following pages it is proposed to mention other articles which are less interesting, possibly, but nevertheless very important. Upon this basis of classification, it is appropriate to mention first the humble and down-trodden horse-shoe.

A WINTER HORSE-SHOE.

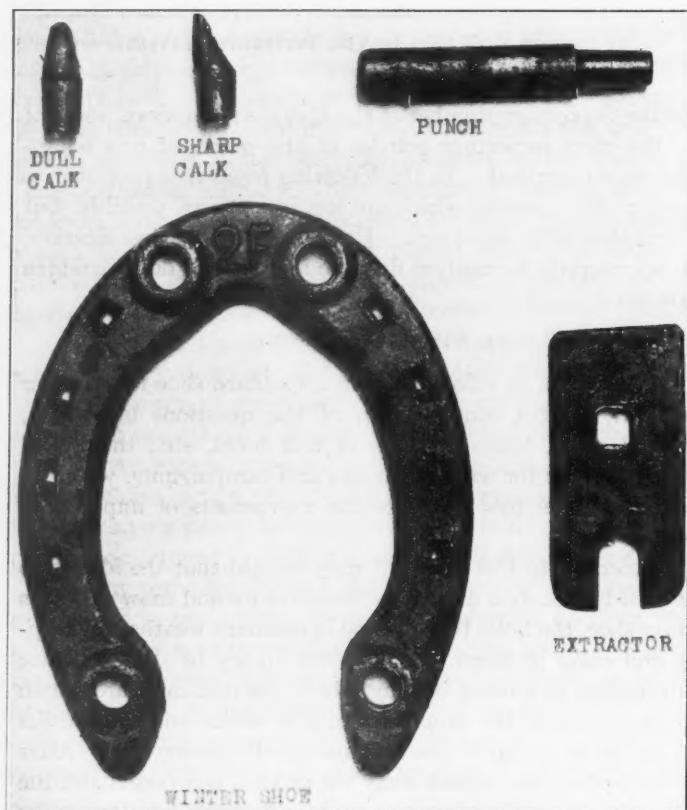
In addition to recommending a standard shoe for summer use, with careful consideration of the questions of weight, material, sizes, forms, number of nail holes, etc., the Board made provision for winter marches and campaigning, when ice and sleet under foot paralyze the movements of unprepared armies.

Referring to Cut No. 1, it may be said that the idea is to have the horses shod during the season of ice and snow with this winter shoe, the holes being closed in ordinary weather by keeping dull calks in them. Then when an icy or sleety surface materializes, as a result of some storm, the dull calks are drawn out by the use of the small extractor or wedge and sharp calks are put in by a tap of the hammer-headed picket pin. After the icy surface has passed away the process is reversed and the dull calks are replaced in the shoes. As each trooper carries sixteen ice calks, and one extractor, in his pommel pockets, he can prepare for slippery marching in a few minutes with no aid from the horseshoer, whilst the process of reshoeing the command with sharp shoes would consume several days.

Had our cavalry possessed these shoes and calks during the Civil War, the battle of Nashville, for instance, need not

have been postponed seven days on account of ice and snow under foot, in so far as mounted operations were concerned.

In making this special provision for icy going, we have been preceded by the Austrians who carry sixteen calks and a wrench, and by the French who provide sixteen frost nails.



CUT No. 1—WINTER HORSE SHOE.

The Japanese and Russians have also investigated this subject.

One naturally asks why these calks do not drop out of the holes. They are held in place by the peculiar taper of the holes and plugs, an interesting mechanical phenomenon. In this connection it should be said that the holes in this winter shoe

generally need a slight re-shaping of the taper after having been heated in the process of fitting them to the horse. For this purpose a small punch (See Cut No. 1) is provided and the horseshoer should always have several of these. The simplicity of these taper calks gives them a great advantage over the calks which screw into the horseshoe.

THE HORSESHOE NAIL.

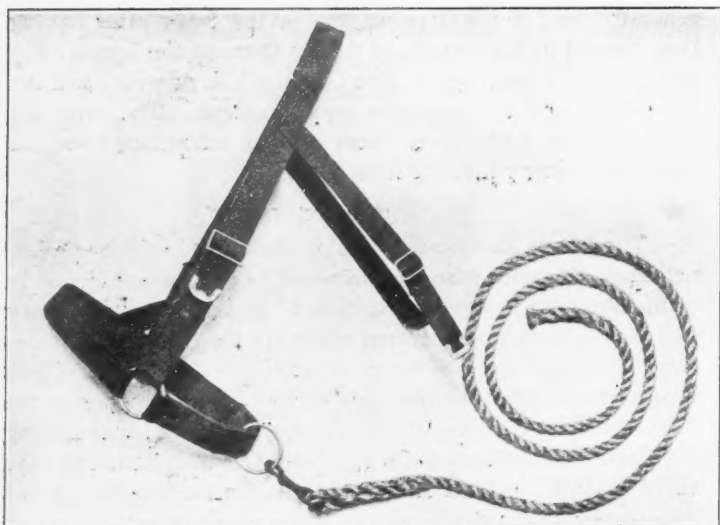
The Board found no particular objection to the horseshoe nail as now provided, but recommended a special nail for use in campaign or on field service in time of peace. As the ordinary nail is very liable to rust when carried in the field and then becomes difficult to drive, and is otherwise objectionable, it was recommended that the ten nails carried by the trooper in the field be electro copper plated. Tests have proved that rusting is thereby greatly lessened if not entirely eliminated, and that there are no objections either from the mechanical stand point or from the health stand point. It is understood that a similar copper plating process has given satisfaction for some time in the British Army.

STABLE HALTER.

This is made of olive drab web. The cheek straps and nose band have a tensile strength of about 980 pounds and the throat latch about 650 pounds. Tin plated iron rings are used and where the web folds over these rings, a brass mesh reinforcement contributes to strength and durability. The web is round edged as that is more comfortable for the horse than is the square edged material. This halter costs but little and wears well. It is designed for the security of the horse in the stable and when tied to the corral picket line in garrison, as the halter bridle designed by the Board is intended for issue to each man individually and will be kept with his other equipment when in garrison. All things considered the web halter is better fitted to serve general stable purposes than is the present comparatively expensive leather halter.

CAVESSON AND LONGE.

The models of these articles recommended by the Board are practically those which have been in use at the Mounted Service School for several years. It was thought that each



CUT No. 2.—STABLE HALTER



CUT No. 3.—CAVESSON AND LONGE.

troop ought to have two or three of these articles as an initial allowance. With the present progress of interest in and attention to horse training in the service, it would seem that time may bring a small increase in this allowance.

POMMEL POCKETS AND CONTENTS.

In size, location and use these articles are in no sense experimental and we are only availing ourselves of an article of proved efficiency. They are intended to carry certain necessities and their size fixes a limit to their contents. The material is bag leather.

In the upper right hand corner of Cut No. 4 we see the proposed canteen. This aluminum vessel, flanged shaped and slightly concave on one side was recommended by the Infantry Equipment Board and is a development of the canteen which we have known for some time as a part of Major Guy H. Preston's mess kit. It is fitted with screw cap top and its capacity in ultimate manufacture will be one quart.

The cup corresponds in shape to the lower half of the canteen, fits over the same and is provided with a folding handle of sheet steel, nickel plated. This handle, opened and fixed in position, makes a support for the cup when placed on the ground, contributing to its stability. The nested canteen and cup are carried in a canvas, felt lined cover, which is closed by two snap buttons which render the removal of the cover easy.

By placing canteen and cup in the pommel pockets the rattling, glittering and flopping of these articles, and constant swigging of water are avoided. A double hook attachment on the canteen cover fits readily into a sliding attachment on the belt, thus permitting easy carriage on the person of the dismounted trooper.

In the lower right hand corner of Cut No. 4 we see a small, light and powerful, but comparatively inexpensive wire cutter with which it is proposed to equip each cavalry soldier, including regimental and squadron staff and all troop officers. They are insulated so that they can be used against electrically charged wire. The distribution above indicated was thought to be more desirable than to give wire cutters to certain selected troopers because when the selected trooper is desired, in the critical moment, he is frequently absent. The great prevalence

of wire fences, in these days render the wire cutter a very useful article of the trooper's equipment.

In Cut No. 4 we also see, below the articles of the mess kit, the canvas bag which contains the same. On the left of the canvas bag, the grooming cloth is shown folded, and in the upper left hand corner we see the cooling strap and below this in turn, the containers for leather oil and soap, the sponge, the

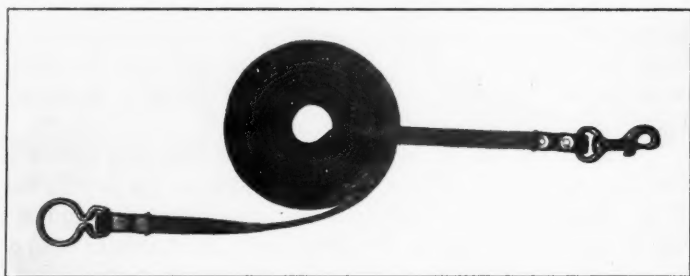


CUT No. 4.—POMMEL POCKETS AND CONTENTS.

horse brush and curry comb, all of which were mentioned in the September number of the JOURNAL.

THE LARIAT.

The lariat recommended by the Board is fifteen feet long and the material is woven web, olive drab in color, with oval cross section. This latter feature is expected to lessen the liability of rope burns. The woven web has greater initial tensile strength (approximately 600 pounds and upward) than the present braided linen rope, keeps its strength longer and is more pliable. One end carries a snap for engaging in the halter ring and for use in uniting two or more lariats into an extended line. The other end is finished with a ring through which the picket pin is driven to secure the rope, and should the horse



CUT No. 5.—LARIAT.

pull up the picket pin and run, the pin will fall out of the ring thus avoiding the possibility of damage by reason of a picket pin flying through camp at the end of a lariat.

There are those who maintain that the great growth of rail and water transportation in every direction, during recent years, has created the probability that our cavalry in its future wars can look confidently to an ample supply of long forage, placed at the picket lines by the Quartermasters Corps, and, therefore, the resort to grazing will be unnecessary. This hopeful view has been blasted as recently as last year, when for several months it seemed that our cavalry was confronted by the easy possibility of service in a country strikingly barren of transportation facilities, in most districts. The theaters of land

operations in the recent Russo-Japanese War and in the present Balkan conflict present the same dearth of railway lines with the consequent impracticability of maintaining an adequate supply of long forage.

While grazing on the lariat has undoubtedly caused rope burns in numerous instances in the recent past, the fact remains that the lariat system was thoroughly understood and successfully practiced by the cavalry on our northern plains thirty years ago, and often for months at a time furnished the only means by which the horse secured his long forage. There are times, of course, when herding is practicable but this system has its disadvantages especially in the presence of an enemy.

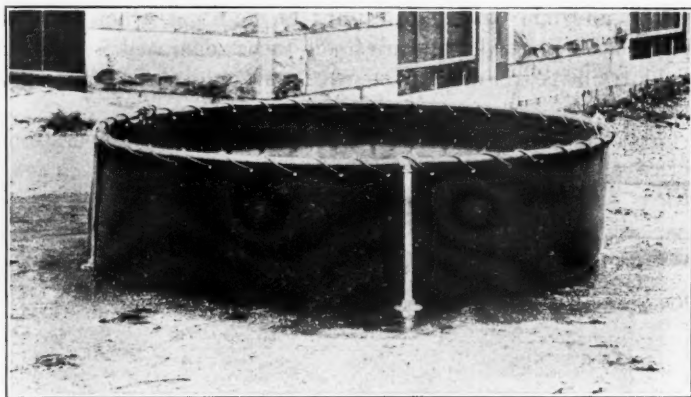
However, the lariat has other important uses, viz.; sustaining wagons on side hill roads or pulling them out of the mud, fastening raft and bridge timbers, establishing temporary picket lines, etc. For these purposes as well as for grazing, the lariat or some rope equivalent forms a part of the cavalry equipment of the following countries: Great Britain, Germany, Russia and Austria.

The picket pin recommended by the Board is shown in Cut No. 9, page 275, of the *CAVALRY JOURNAL* for September, 1912. In addition to its use with the lariat in grazing and as a handle to the several intrenching tools, its hammer shaped head and claw hook make it a good shoeing hammer, always available to the trooper for use whenever needed on the march, for shoeing purposes or to set and remove ice calks. This picket pin is of steel and weigh three ounces less than the present issue.

FOLDING WATER TANK.

This tank is of canvas with galvanized iron supports, the latter being jointed, thus permitting quick setting up or taking down of tank. It can be carried conveniently on a pack mule or wagon. Actual experience has shown that this tank is of particular convenience on practice marches during the dry season through thickly settled communities where, in the cities, small towns, or on the farms, the hydrants or wells are generally insufficiently equipped with tanks or troughs, and a command of any size not equipped with something like this canvas tank is handicapped by spending too much time in watering that

could just as well be spent in marching. The capacity of this tank is approximately 250 to 300 gallons, and ten or twelve



CUT No. 6.—FOLDING WATER TANK.

horses can drink at the same time. It weighs about sixty pounds.

FIELD DESK.

This article is about the size and shape of a large suit-case, has a leather handle and is fitted with interior compartments suitable for blank forms and records. When open it has the usual desk slope. The material is wood, well reinforced by corner irons and hinge irons. This small field desk, if adopted will save much space in the wagons and will contribute toward the present attempt to diminish the amount of "*book keeping on the firing line.*" The general form of this desk was developed by the Infantry Equipment Board.

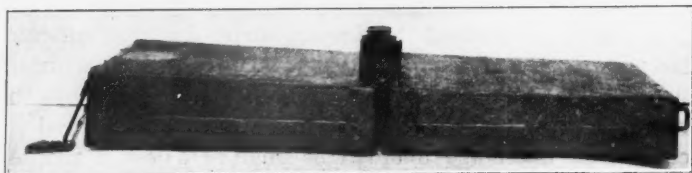
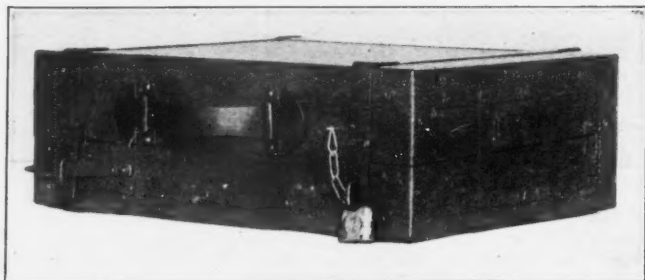
RATION BAGS.

In Cut No. 8 we see the bags coupled together, ready to go on the saddle and in Cut No. 9 the same bags are shown laced tightly into the form of a compact knapsack. This change of form requires only about five minutes and permits convenient carriage of the rations and mess kit in case the trooper must undertake foot service for a few days or a longer period.

The ration bags are intended as containers for the rations

prescribed in paragraph 207, F. S. R., 1910, to wit: "In campaign a command carries as a part of its normal equipment the following rations: * * * By each man one emergency ration and one haversack ration; in addition, when combat is probable or the troops are liable to be separated from their field trains, each man starts with one additional haversack ration."

Because of the far extended and independent operations of cavalry no one can safely predict, in campaign, "*when combat is probable*," and, in view of the fact that cavalry is more



CUT NO. 7.—FIELD DESK—CLOSED AND OPEN.

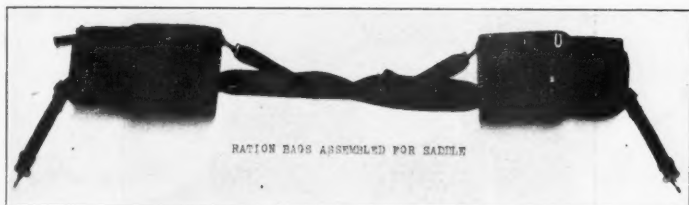
liable than any other arm to be "*separated from their field trains*," it will be observed that these ration bags will be much in use during campaign. They should be carried in the wagon much of the time, however, especially so in time of peace.

This method will be a distinct improvement upon the present practice of carrying rations in the saddle bags which are scarcely large enough for all the articles that they are supposed to contain during campaign and are far too large on all other occasions. Heavy No. 1 canvas is the material used. Each pair of bags contains a small bacon bag and also

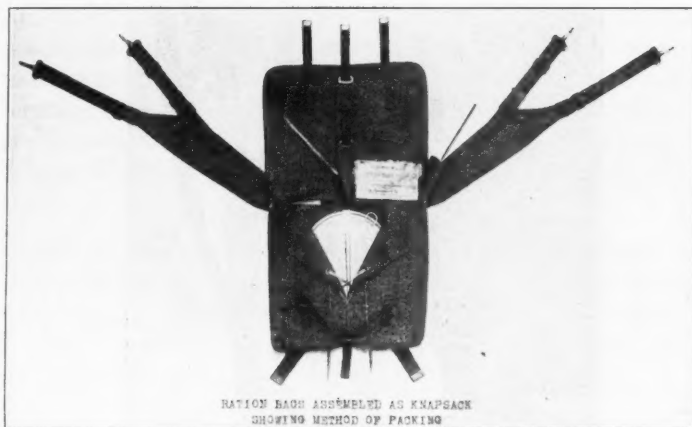
four leather thongs for making a dismounted pack and for other uses.

LUMINOUS DISC.

In conducting night attacks, one great difficulty is the inability of men in column to keep in touch with the leader. The luminous disc is intended to overcome this difficulty.



CUT No. 8.



CUT No. 9.

The disc is of considerable brilliancy. It consists of water proof Willesden cardboard, thickly coated with luminous paint, with eyelet holes at the corners for attaching the disc to the back of the column leader, by means of string or tape. When dirty, the luminous surface can be sponged off with luke warm water and fixed many times. To excite luminosity, the disc



CUT. No. 19.—LUMINOUS DISC.

must be exposed to bright light. A small amount of luminous paint is provided for refreshing the disc.

The cut shows the idea very clearly. A considerable number of officers can personally recall instances when such a device would have contributed largely to precision and expedition of night operations. The disc would of course, be a more essential part of infantry equipment than of cavalry. By way of a little pleasantry, it is difficult to repress the remark of a friend of mine who observed that if a hasty retreat should be necessary, the man with the luminous disc on his back would be in hard luck.

LUMINOUS COMPASS.

The use of such a compass is essential to accuracy in following a given direction across country on a dark night; in assisting in placing troops in position and in other similar operations at night. Other governments are giving serious attention to such devices. The needle of the compass recommended is made luminous by a radium treatment and needs no exposure to sun light, magnesium or other light. Its efficiency was determined after tests of considerable length. Owing to the factor of expenses, it is probable that these compasses would be limited in issue to one each per regimental and squadron commanders.

ELECTRIC FLASH LIGHT.

It was thought that it would be a good idea to issue to each troop of cavalry one coat-pocket electric flash-light of the most durable type. It will be very useful to troop commanders in conducting night operations, reading communications, examining crossings, banks of streams before fording, etc.

TROOP PACK OUTFIT.

It is a fact that a great many troops in our service have adopted some form of pack saddle, or some rigging for the service saddle, by means of which a spare horse is used to transport a field picket line, with pins and sledge hammer, as well as various other articles which are considered advantageous to have with the troop, regardless of the movements of the wagon train. Recognizing the very general adoption of these improvisations it was deemed a good idea to provide a standard

article which would meet the necessities of the case. An aparejo has been recommended, which is easily converted from the type now issued by the Ordnance Department. It is specially designed for a short chunkily built horse rather than for a mule. The following articles constitute the troop-pack and are carried on this aparejo: (a) one three-quarter inch, field picket line, 250 feet long; (b) five iron picket line pins and a sledge hammer, (these latter all securely carried, for convenience, as a side cargo, in a box called a "*pin and hammer chest*"; (c) a wooden pannier or box, containing tools for the horseshoer and saddler and about three days supplies for the farrier; (d) eight folding canvas water buckets. This outfit renders a troop quite independent of a wagon train for several days.

On this aparejo any cargo can be carried that the ordinary aparejo will accommodate. For example, instead of the picket line, pins and hammer, there may be substituted a compact field cooking kit arranged by the Board and consisting of certain selected boilers and utensils which will easily suffice for a command of 100 men. This is carried as a side cargo opposite the pannier containing the horseshoer's, farrier's and saddler's supplies.

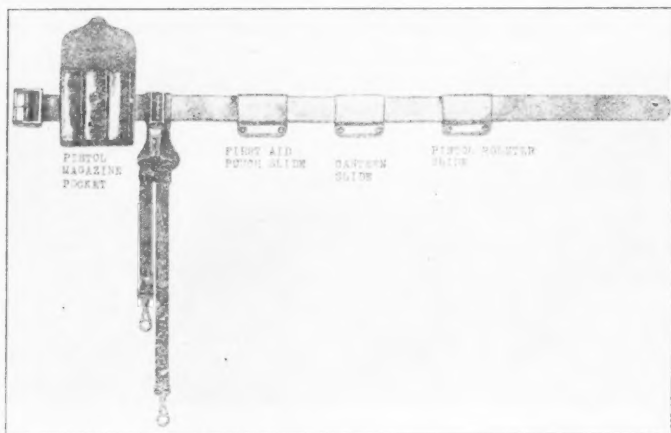
This cooking kit weighs about 55 pounds, while the entire field range weighs about 228 pounds, exclusive of aparejo, which is too great a load.

WHITE STABLE CLOTHES.

A troop of cavalry or battery of artillery clothed in multi-colored brown fatigue clothes, with a blue jeans suit of overalls here and there, presents an appearance which is certainly not an agreeable spectacle, and is, in the opinion of many, unsoldierly and discouraging. The return to white stable clothes was therefore, recommended not merely upon the ground of military and neat appearance but for hygienic reasons. When white clothes are dirty it is very evident, while the cleanliness of brown clothes is frequently an optical illusion covering a multitude of sins.

THE OFFICER'S BELT.

The leather belt has long given satisfaction in the cavalry service and the Board deemed it more economical in the long run than a web belt. It was decided therefore, to favor the retention of the present leather belt, with the addition of certain slides and attachments for the carriage of necessary articles of equipment, according to character of service or duty. Cut No. 11 shows the belt arranged for field service. For garrison duty



CUT No. 11.—OFFICER'S BELT.

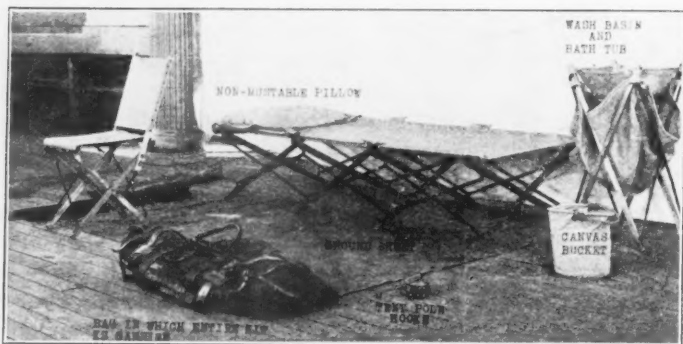
all of the attachments shown would be taken off the belt, with the exception of the saber slings. As the slides can conveniently be left attached to the articles to which they pertain, the likelihood of losing them is not so great as might seem at first glance.

OFFICER'S FIELD KIT.

This field kit was recommended for favorable consideration on the ground that its adoption would attain uniformity of officer's baggage throughout the service, thus contributing to exact knowledge, as to bulk, etc., when loading wagons and other transportation, while at the same time this kit is more convenient than any other on the market.

All the various articles seen, fold up and are packed in the bag which is made of heavy canvas and is thirty-eight inches

in length, thirteen inches high and seventeen inches wide. The bag is closed by straps and has a lock and key. It can be opened inside a tent and all articles taken out and set up, thus avoiding the present awkward method of unrolling the baggage roll. The articles are made of excellent material and appear to be very durable. They consist of a field cot, bucket, bath tub, wash basin, pillow, chair, ground sheet, and a hanger for attachment to the tent pole. The bath tub is an ingenious, though simple affair. The pillow is stuffed with a non-mustable substance. The ground sheet is a combination rubber and



CUT No. 12.—OFFICER'S FIELD KIT.

khaki cloth and serves equally well as a sun shade or water shed. The particular outfit shown is called the British Officer's Field Kit and is the result of British experience in India and elsewhere. There appears to be no reason why all of these articles can not be made in the United States, unless it be that we cannot get an equivalent grade of canvas.

The total weight of this kit is between fifty-four and fifty-five pounds, which leaves a margin of twenty pounds for blankets, extra clothing, etc., to the officer of the junior grades whose field train baggage allowance is seventy-five pounds.

BUGLE.

The bugle proposed differs from that now in use by the field artillery only in its finish, which is brass, sand blasted. The sanded brass finish gives a dull non-reflecting surface; it might be called an olive drab colored metal. In comparison

with the present trumpet this bugle seems preferable because it is lighter, smaller, more convenient to carry, more powerful and penetrating in tone and sufficiently easy to blow.

Instead of the present cord and tassels, the bugle sling proposed is made of leather, and a separate strap secures the mouth piece to the bugle itself.

CONCLUSION.

Under this head it is desired to refer to photographs of the saddle which appeared on pages 278 and 288, in the September, 1912, number of the *CAVALRY JOURNAL*. In these photographs the buckles of the girth are shown below the lower edge of the skirt and possibly some may have inferred that this is the normal position of these buckles. As a matter of fact they happen to appear so because in taking those particular photographs it was necessary to make a long exposure in order to bring out all the details, thus necessitating the use of a display horse instead of a live horse. As the display horse was unusually large the buckles were thus brought into this unfavorable position as the girth happened to be of the shortest length. In actually using the equipment the girth buckles will move up into place well under the skirt.

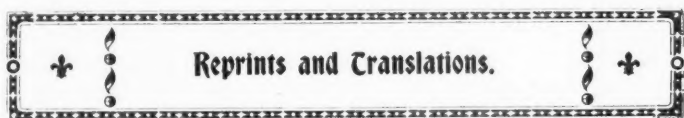
Some of the articles recommended by the Board and not mentioned in the present series of notes on equipment are the pistol holster which has been issued to the service to a considerable extent; the bacon box and condiment box, each used as a container for the articles which their names respectively indicate; the breast strap, if troop commanders so desire for certain horses; and the folding lantern, four of which are recommended for each troop. Altogether about 120 complete articles were acted upon.

It is understood that the new equipment will be given its service test by certain troops of the Eleventh Cavalry. Not in many years has so great a responsibility as this been thrown upon troops of our cavalry service in time of peace. The officers and men concerned will have much to do with the ultimate decision as to acceptance or rejection of an equipment which is the outgrowth of the recommendations of several hundred officers of the mounted services, coördinated and de-

veloped by the special study of a Board during a period of two years' intense application, and representing the expenditure of a very considerable sum of money.

The photographs and descriptions in these two articles on equipment have been submitted solely for the purpose of presenting information to all who are interested along these lines and not with the idea of starting a discussion which would have as its aim the alteration of any of the models presented. The time has passed for discussion which seeks that end. It will be recalled that all officers of the mounted services were urged, and especially encouraged, to express themselves frankly with regard to equipment, at the time the Board began its labors. Hundreds did so. It may safely be assumed that the equipment as produced is a normal reflection of the average progressive idea among the officers of our mounted services, though, of course, not in minute accord with the particular wishes of many.

We ought, therefore, it seems to me, await the verdict of the jury as to the facts, without beginning the argument all over again. The jury in this case appears to consist of the War Department and the officers and men of the troops who are now using the equipment. The facts are represented by the results which the equipment itself, given careful and reasonable treatment, will or will not produce. After all, the equipment will have to speak for itself, but, like any other infant, it will need a little time, and maybe a little encouragement before it will begin to talk.



THE NEW RUSSIAN CAVALRY DRILL REGULATIONS.*

PART III—BATTLE.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

THE cavalry must be prepared to strike the enemy heavy and decisive blows, and, in order to accomplish this end, it should not allow itself to be deterred from accepting heavy losses. The result of a cavalry fight may depend, more than upon anything else, upon the moral effect which it produces upon the enemy and for that reason every cavalryman from the commander down to the last trooper in the ranks should enter the charge with the determination to engage the enemy hand to hand. Surprise, decision, team-play, zeal and fearlessness are the chief conditions which lead to success in a cavalry charge.

"Mounted action is the most important function of cavalry." Dismounted action supplements mounted tactics when the nature of the ground or the requirements of the mission makes it inadvisable to risk mounted action.

Cavalry may be assisted in action by artillery, machine guns and occasionally by infantry.

The committal of the entire force to dismounted action, or its use by small bodies should not be permitted. A combination of mounted and dismounted action may frequently be resorted to with excellent results. Cavalry must not forget

*Translated from the *Kavalleristische Monatshefte* for September, 1912, by Captain G. W. Moses, Fifteenth U. S. Cavalry.

that any advantage which it may obtain from dismounted action is secured at the expense of the offensive.

A plan of action having been decided upon, a cavalry leader should make his orders clear, decided and irrevocable.

In the cavalry, the personal example and individuality of the commander is of superlative importance. The regulations lay stress upon the fact that of all the qualities of leadership, decision of character is the most important. Of all mistakes the only ones which are inexcusable are those of indecision and failure to go to the support of other troops.

Cavalry conducts its march in one or more columns. Each column should provide for its own security. Upon nearing the enemy, the forces must be concentrated and a battle formation, suitable to the terrain and the general plan of attack must be secured by maneuvering. Last of all comes the attack itself and the pursuit.

Marching on good roads is much pleasanter and faster than marching across country, therefore, so long as the remoteness of the enemy permits, cavalry should remain on the road, bearing in mind, however, that there is great risk in remaining too long, since it may be struck while in the act of deploying. Just as soon as the enemy approaches, the column of march must be shortened and, if the road formation is still resorted to, the extended column should be preceded by a broad advance guard formation. In any event the artillery should remain on the road as long as possible under protection of cavalry scouts. In case that battle is imminent, the leader will in this way, keep his forces so well in hand that the participation of all of them in the battle will be guaranteed. While the vanguard is marching out to cover an impending attack, other detachments with artillery and machine guns may be sent out. These detachments may be successfully employed on foot.

One of the important duties of the advance guard is to develop the situation. When the advance guard has succeeded in driving back the more advanced forces of the enemy it should hold what it has gained at all hazards whether its function has been merely to cover the deployment of the troops in rear or to seize the exit of a defile in order to gain room for the deployment of other troops.

Whatever may have been the results of previous reconnaissance, cavalry must continue it with great energy as soon as it begins to deploy for battle, this for the purpose of keeping in touch with every change in the situation on the battlefield. It must also remember to so place detachments as to protect the flanks and rear.

For nearby reconnaissance, combat patrols of selected men will be sent out under officers. Their mission must be clearly defined. They remain constantly in touch with the enemy and observe his movements.

"The commander of the patrol must deliver the most important information to his commander in person."

Before reaching his decision, the commander-in-chief of the cavalry should verify and supplement all reports by a personal reconnaissance. For this purpose, he should hasten forward and place himself in such a position that he will be able to follow every change in the dispositions and retain control over the situation. He should also keep his subordinates oriented concerning the progress of the fight and his own dispositions in order that they may intelligently work together in furtherance of the general plan. In like manner must the subordinates mutually inform one another as well as their commander of any intelligence which they may secure concerning the enemy and the terrain.

Since the outcome of every mounted charge depends very materially upon the condition of the horses, all movement should be planned with forethought, so that the enemy may not be struck with winded horses. This anxiety about the horses must not, however, go so far as to tempt one to inactivity.

MOUNTED ACTION AGAINST CAVALRY.

"It is one of the absolute rules of warfare, that the activity of our own cavalry varies inversely with that of the enemy. Therefore, the first duty of our cavalry is to defeat that of the enemy whenever the nature of its mission permits." It is a peculiarity of mounted action, that, owing to its impetuosity, after a charge is once begun it is broken off with great difficulty.

Here is an old rule which we are going to quote once more: "A true cavalry leader never loses the initiative." For this reason the result of a mounted action depends upon the following: (a) Make the first attack and make it quickly and energetically not only against the enemy's flank but even against his rear; (b) While pushing the charge with the greatest impetuosity, keep out at least one reserve which has not been committed to the charge for use at the decisive moment at the most effective point.

When a battle is expected, the forces must be concentrated. Large bodies of cavalry are usually organized into brigades or divided into groups of different strengths with varying distances between them according to the conditions which influence their ability to support one another, and the amount of room available for maneuvering these groups on suitable terrain. When it is necessary to adopt this scattered formation, the various groups must not fail to keep in touch with one another. A cavalry corps may be considered as concentrated when its divisions are not separated by more than two or three kilometers. Concentration must be accomplished under cover.

In a position in readiness, the forces are also kept concentrated.

The decision of the commander is reached only after personal reconnaissance. For this reason he must hasten forward to a commanding position from which he can observe the dispositions of the enemy and get a good view of the battlefield. From this reconnaissance, together with the reports which he has received from patrols, he will make his decision for the preliminary dispositions and, finally, for the attack itself. By this means, he will be able to make proper dispositions for striking the enemy in the most vulnerable spot. It is not desired that he waste time in an investigation of all details, but that after a *coup d'oeil* he should make up his mind where to attack and then show a determination to push it with impetuosity.

The advance guard must be arranged in echelon and advance from position in order that the flanks may be properly protected and patrols have the necessary time to collect information and get it back to the main body.

When passing through a defile in the presence of the enemy the advance must be covered by special detachments supported by artillery fire or position fire from dismounted troops. So long as the enemy's position is not accurately determined the advance should be made at a moderate pace with patrols feeling in all directions and the troops formed in echelon or in line of columns with reduced distances and intervals between elements. In this way the detachments are certain to remain under the control of the commander, their strength is husbanded for the moment of concentration and time will be gained for the deployment.

As soon as the conditions have cleared up and the commander has decided upon his plan of attack, the advance should be hastened. The heavy detachments are thrown out and assigned their various tasks. Once the attack has been decided upon, rapidity of advance and impetuosity in the charge is of more importance than concealment. Individual bodies of troops are so maneuvered that some are thrown upon the front, others upon the rear and others upon the flanks of the enemy. If practicable the troops should be so maneuvered as to bring these bodies into their designated preparatory positions under cover.

As a rule strong forces can only be shifted toward a flank by making a wide detour and taking every advantage of the terrain. Undoubtedly the enemy may occasionally be approached by celerity and dexterity alone and even flank movements may sometimes be made in this manner.

The change from the preparatory disposition to the attack itself must be made promptly with the greatest rapidity. Orders for it should either be given by the commander in person or they should be delivered through an "*orderly officer*." These orders should contain: (a) The Commander's intentions; (b) The present distribution of all forces, friendly or hostile; (c) The position to be occupied by each of the organizations and the mission of each. After receiving these orders the organization commanders orient their subordinates and then proceed to accomplish their mission.

"Under all circumstances the highest commander must keep a reserve under his immediate control." This is of the greatest importance because, in the majority of cases, this is the

only way in which he can hope to have that absolute necessity, a fresh body of troops, at his disposal at the decisive moment. For this reason he must exercise great foresight in the employment of the reserve, being careful to hold it until that decisive moment shall have arrived.

The flanks are the most vulnerable parts of the fighting line. They can be protected by the terrain, by neighboring troops or by means of detachments thrown out for the purpose. Every detachment should consider itself in duty bound to protect the flanks whenever it finds it is needed and free to do so.

During the earlier stages of the deployment, the attack must be prepared by artillery and machine gun fire. This is also the time when the formation of the Lava by mounted or dismounted detachments should usually begin.

A successful result can only be assured when each separate detachment endeavors to carry out, by the means best suited to the conditions under which it finds itself, the general plan as outlined in the commander's orders.

It is by means of the mounted charge that we should seek to penetrate the enemy's line and to deliver the decisive blow.

The concentration of the detachments indicates that the commander has decided to strike the decisive blow and by means of their united action to appear so formidable as to gain an important moral advantage over the enemy. It is proper to remark here that the sooner the horses are put on the full run the more difficult will it be to secure cohesion at the moment of contact.

The best distance at which to begin the rapid gait is from 300 to 100 paces from the enemy.

After the charge has once been launched there is no time for thoughts or plans other than overthrowing the enemy with the horses and then sticking and cutting him with the saber. The commander must lead in order to set a good example. The *mêlée* which follows the charge is of short duration and its result depends upon the boldness and dexterity of the individual horsemen and upon the mutual support which is rendered by the detachments.

The appearance of fresh troops in the fight exercises an

important moral effect. It produces an effect of superiority which encourages our own troops and demoralizes those of the enemy. By this means the result of the fight will often be decided.

It is important that the leader keep his troops so well in hand, that immediately after completing a charge against one body of the enemy they may be immediately lead against the enemy in a different location or victorious detachments may be quickly sent in pursuit.

Detachments which are not required in the main fight should operate on the flanks, a long persistent pursuit of the defeated enemy must be provided for. This mission usually falls upon the reserve. The pursuit must be so organized that the commander will at all times have some formed troops ready to meet any fresh troops which the enemy may be able to send against him. Therefore, if all the troops have taken part in the fight, the commander must recall a part and hold them under his personal orders.

Cavalry may be compelled to remain on the defensive when its mission is to act as a covering detachment for infantry or after the enemy's cavalry has established its superiority. In this case proper utilization should be made of the terrain and fire action should be employed with a view to gaining time by causing the enemy to deploy. Some of the forces even then should be kept mounted and seek an opportunity to attack the enemy especially by movements against his flanks.

By a combination of every kind of fighting of which the cavalry is capable, the offensive must at all times be retained and there should be an ever-present, unshakable determination to keep continually active.

MOUNTED COMBAT AGAINST INFANTRY.

Cavalry can fight infantry mounted when the following conditions are to be found:

1. When the hostile infantry is under a well distributed and furious fire from friendly infantry.
2. When difficult local conditions in the terrain will delay and exhaust the infantry before the fight.

3. When the infantry has an open and widely extended battle formation. When none of these three conditions exist, mounted action against infantry is very difficult. In other words, a mounted attack against infantry is not likely to succeed unless the infantry is surprised, or shaken by fire or has its attention concentrated on other detachments. Accordingly the cavalry must never fail to attack infantry in the battle.

On account of the impracticability of engaging the enemy along his entire front, the cavalry should, as a rule, only attempt to strike a part of the line. If the hostile infantry is not already shaken, the attack must be prepared by artillery fire. The direction of the attack must be so chosen that the terrain offers the least possible delay and the infantry detachment against which the attack is made will screen the fire of its supporting troops. It is better to occupy the enemy in front by means of the *Lava* while enveloping one of the flanks.

There are two conditions which govern the formation which cavalry should adopt for the infantry attack:

1. To so form for the attack that all detachments which could bring fire to bear upon it are attacked simultaneously.

2. A formation which will permit of repeated blows quickly and vehemently delivered by detachments which are led with great energy and determination.

In most cases from one to two squadrons will be led against each company of infantry. They should be in several lines formed in echelon.

The reserve is so placed as to permit of its employment either as a support to the attacking line or to ward off hostile cavalry which has been hurried forward to the support of its infantry.

When the cavalry decides to attack, this resolve must be communicated to the commander of the infantry and artillery to enable them to take advantage of any conditions which may result from the attack.

When practicable the attacking line should be formed under cover.

In order to diminish the effect of the hostile fire the troops must be kept well separated and be ridden with great rapidity, over open, level ground the last four kilometers should be crossed

at a gallop. If a favorable opportunity presents itself a short distance should be ridden at a slow pace to breath the horses.

The attack on shaken infantry promises a successful result. It is very important to promptly make use of every propitious moment for such a moment seldom returns. The proper selection of the direction of the attack on shaken infantry is important, for unexpected delays give the enemy time to recover. What formation is adopted is almost of no consequence and the repetition of the attack is usually superfluous. A reserve is necessary to guard against surprise or to support other friendly detachments. Cavalry, when attacking infantry, should not mask the fire of its own infantry or artillery when they would contribute to its success.

THE MOUNTED COMBAT WITH ARTILLERY.

When artillery is formed for action, it is very strong toward the front but quite weak toward a flank. It is, therefore, advantageous to occupy artillery in front with skirmishers while attacking it in flank or rear with the main body. It is also well to attack artillery with an irregular front, since it interferes with the aim on a moving target.

Cavalry can sometimes drive artillery from a covered position with little loss even from in front, by taking advantage of dead spaces.

If artillery is charged from in front without cover, the extended gallop should be taken when three to four kilometers distant from the artillery, and the columns should be formed in echelon with three hundred yards between lines, this so that no two detachments will be hit by the same shrapnel. The first line may be thin and weak; the succeeding line should be thicker and stronger. At first the reserve follows in line of columns, changing as it nears the enemy to line and then to open order. The mission of the reserve is to strengthen the attacking line and to be ready to quickly ward off hostile detachments.

The employment of the Lava against artillery promises success.

A single hostile battery should be attacked by one or two squadrons. Special detachments should be sent against the

escort. The attention of neighboring hostile troops must be diverted by means of fire or dismounted action in order to prevent them from coming to the support of the artillery.

Artillery on the march or going into action is easy prey for the cavalry.

In order to render artillery of no further use to the enemy it must either be destroyed or carried off. The limbers, caisson and harness ought also to be carried away.

Sometimes an attack must be threatened in order to draw the hostile artillery fire and thus render necessary aid to other troops.

The fight is conducted against machine guns in the same manner as against infantry. Artillery will be very effective against machine guns if they are visible and within the effective range of the artillery.

DISMOUNTED ACTION.

On account of the great effect of modern fire arms, dismounted cavalry may be employed either offensively or defensively against either dismounted cavalry or infantry and when so employed, the machine guns acquire particular importance.

Offensively, dismounted cavalry is employed:

To seize an important position or a defile.

To surprise the enemy while in column of march.

To unexpectedly attack the enemy while in camp, bivouac, etc.

On the defensive it is used:

To delay the advance of the enemy's cavalry when its superiority is known.

To force the deployment of an advance guard of all arms.

To act as a support or screen for the remainder of the cavalry while it is forming for mounted action.

To hold off the enemy if he attempts to disturb the camp of our own troops.

The fire fight of dismounted cavalry is quite different from that of infantry. In the first place, the allowance of ammunition (40 rounds) is too restricted to allow an extended fight. For this reason, dismounted cavalry on the offensive, must at-

tack quickly at short range. Cavalry on the defensive should attempt to bring a large number of rifles to bear while the enemy is still a long ways off. The cavalry will, therefore, occupy a much wider front than infantry and the groups will be so distributed as not to give too great depth.

The mobility of the cavalry enables it to undertake wide turning movements and to quickly break off an engagement in one place and reappear in another.

The personal reconnaissance of the commander must precede every dismounted action and it must be continued so that he will be able to supervise the entire action.

While these regulations recognize the characteristic attributes of cavalry which render it easy to surprise the enemy, they require that the preparations for dismounted fire action be made without undue haste while still beyond the range of the enemy's guns and that rapid riding be resorted to as the exception, except when it is necessary to beat the enemy to some important position. It is desirable to make the approach under cover. The horse holders should also take cover, when practicable.

Good fire discipline requires rapid and effective individual fire at the short ranges, especially against moving targets. Ammunition must be judiciously expended.

"The attack must be entered upon with the fixed determination to bring the bayonet to the test."

If the attack progresses favorably, the enemy should be followed by fire as well as pursued mounted. The horse holders should follow closely behind the attacking line.

For the defensive fight, the first line should be so placed as to have a good field of fire to the front and flanks and good cover. If time permits, the foreground should be cleared and distances marked. The position should not permit the enemy to secure an enfilading fire.

The greater the distance from the enemy or the better the cover, the easier it will be to withdraw from action. It is very difficult to withdraw under fire in an open country, if the enemy is nearer than one thousand yards.

Dismounted cavalry should, if its mission permits, avoid actual contact with the enemy. Thanks to its mobility, it

can occupy a position, unexpectedly open fire on a stronger hostile force and, as soon as the enemy has deployed, mount up and ride to another position. If the fire fight is conducted according to these principles, the enemy will suffer severe loss, his ranks will be thrown into confusion and he will be turned from his proper direction and his advance will be delayed.

EMPLOYMENT OF THE HORSE ARTILLERY.

Artillery fire is noted for its effectiveness at long ranges, its accuracy and rapidity of fire and its great moral effect. The cavalry must employ these characteristics of its horse artillery so as to secure the best results.

The horse artillery must be so placed in the column of march and so handled when going into action that it can be effectively used with the least practicable delay should it be suddenly needed.

Artillery is useful for the development of a position.

Horse artillery makes it practicable for cavalry to operate under all sorts of conditions.

Even in the exceptional case where it is possible to employ but one gun, the fire effect of that one gun may be of great value.

The artillery commander usually rides with the cavalry commander during the preliminary arrangements for the fight; after that he goes where he considers he is most needed but, wherever he goes, he must be careful to retain close connection with the cavalry commander.

"When firing on mounted troops the horse artillery should use *rafales* of direct fire." Covered positions should not be taken unless it can be done without loss of time or compromising the mission.

Sometimes it is advantageous to place the artillery in positions which are inaccessible to the enemy's cavalry, but this is not advisable when its own mobility is seriously affected. Flanking positions are also sometimes convenient if too much delay is not caused in occupying them; but far more important than anything else, the artillery must get somewhere in time to support the cavalry.

"In all great cavalry engagements, the artillery preparation must always precede the attack!"

Just as the advance guard begins the developing attack, the artillery may have an opportunity to open on undeployed columns.

The artillery should make it a rule to select as a target, that force of the enemy which is the most immediately threatening. This at first will probably be the hostile artillery. As soon as the hostile cavalry comes within effective range our artillery should open on it. Should it take cover, the fire will be again directed against the hostile artillery. This last also becomes the only possible target if its fire becomes too effective against our own cavalry. If there is but little prospect of causing serious loss to the hostile artillery it will be foolish to indulge in a long artillery duel which will accomplish nothing except a waste of ammunition.

A cavalry fight develops so quickly that an artillery commander must keep awake or he will find himself attacked in flank or rear or shot into while unlimbering.

An artillery commander cannot wait for orders at the beginning of an engagement. Fire direction, fire control and the selection of a position are all peculiarly his affair and he will be held responsible that he is always prepared to deliver the fire at the time and place required by his own cavalry.

If the enemy is defeated, he must be pursued with fire. For that reason, whenever necessary, the artillery should be advanced in echelon from position to position.

If the attack fails, the artillery must fire into the pursuing detachments of the enemy. Here also the artillery commander must decide whether to remain where he is or to change to a position further to the rear.

In supporting an engagement with dismounted cavalry the artillery should always select a position for indirect fire. The commander must remember that too much haste in opening fire will betray his own disposition.

At the beginning, the target must be the hostile artillery. After a time a part of the fire may be diverted against the main point of attack but it will be necessary to keep at least a part of the guns continually playing on the hostile artillery. When

our own troops get too close to the enemy to permit of firing over their heads, all of the fire will be directed against the hostile artillery, neighboring troops or the supports.

The horse artillery should always be furnished a special escort from its own cavalry but, should this not be done, it becomes the duty of all troops to furnish it an escort. Even when it is well known that the artillery is provided with an escort, all troops within striking distance must go to its support in case of danger.

OPERATION OF MACHINE GUNS.

From their nature, machine guns can be best employed at the closer ranges. Nevertheless, there will be opportunities in cavalry fights for the correct employment of machine guns at ranges of more than two kilometers. For example—to shoot into the more advanced forces of the enemy during an attack, or to compel him to deploy prematurely, or to catch him unexpectedly and to punish him severely before he recovers from the surprise.

It is customary to employ machine guns in pairs and it is unadvisable to draw the hostile artillery fire by placing more than four guns in any one position.

Each pair of machine guns represents the same fire effect as a squadron of cavalry of one hundred and sixty men. The employment of machine guns is especially profitable in the advance guard. (This remark applies to larger operations. With small forces, they may prove a positive detriment by interfering with their mobility.) It is usually advantageous to assign machine guns so that each battery will have a sector wherein it will be expected to operate and within which it will be required to cover the movements of its own cavalry. Machine guns can be of great assistance to cavalry when fighting on foot. This is especially true on the defensive when there is a point, as a defile, on which it is desired to obtain a heavy concentrated fire.

The successful employment of machine guns in dismounted action requires the machine guns to remain concealed until the decisive moment and when they do reveal their position, they should make their presence count. Machine gun fire on con-

cealed and entrenched hostile forces, or a duel with hostile machine guns is foolish.

Machine guns should not only be masked, but their positions should be frequently shifted and in large bodies, most of them should be held in reserve until the time comes for their employment.

It is impossible to lay down any hard and fast rules for their employment but it may be said that in general the same rules govern the use of machine guns as those applied to the horse artillery.

Alertness and quickness of decision and dexterity in their use early in the action are necessary to produce successful results during a mounted fight, for the progress of the fight is so rapid that there is no time for hesitation.

NIGHT ATTACKS.

Cavalry cannot avoid night engagements. It must be prepared to fight mounted in the dark as well as dismounted. The difficulty of orientation as well as the difficulty of troop leading, usually confines night fighting to small bodies of cavalry.

Night fighting is the most liable to occur under the conditions arising in the service of security and information, small wars, and during the pursuit.

The ineffectiveness of the hostile fire, the effect of darkness on the morale of the enemy, his fear of surprise, and the impossibility of concentrating his forces, all combine to make a carefully prepared night attack successful. The plan of attack and the troop leading problems involved must be very simple.

The success of the undertaking requires—concealed and secret approach, the greatest caution, sufficient information concerning the enemy and the terrain, surprise in the attack, careful explanation of the plan and orientation of every one. Firing must be resorted to as a protection against surprise by the enemy but it must only be done by command and then by volley, in order to keep every one under control. Artillery is too noisy and should not accompany troops on night expedi-

tions. In order to provide against all contingencies, a rallying point to the rear should always be designated.

In preparation for night engagements, night marches will be frequent in modern wars. The conditions of our times and the development of aerial navigation will make such operations a necessity, if we would surprise and unexpectedly attack the enemy.

CAVALRY WITH ALL THREE ARMS.

When acting with the other two arms the employment of cavalry presents the following problems:

1. To station itself either on the enemy's flank or well out on the flanks of its own troops in order to occupy a position from which it may operate against the flanks or rear of the enemy's position. This requires that it first defeat the enemy's cavalry.
2. Protecting one or both flanks of its own troops.
3. Gaining important positions to the front or on a flank at some distance from the main position.
4. Reconnaissance to the flanks and rear of the enemy.
5. Filling up gaps in the fighting line.
6. As reserve to attack the enemy at the decisive moment either for the purpose of breaking his final resistance or of covering the defeat of its own troops.
7. Pursuit of the defeated enemy.

"Since cavalry can only expect success when operating in large bodies, the dispersion of its forces must be avoided. The divisional (or corps) cavalry must keep close to its infantry and watch the progress of the battle in order that it may reap the full benefits of victory or ward off the destruction which might follow defeat."

It will often happen that, in coöperation with the other arms, the cavalry will be too far out for it to receive orders as to what it is expected to do. For that reason the cavalry commander must not await orders but when an opportunity presents itself, he must act as he believes will best subserve the interests of the whole.

PURSUIT AFTER VICTORY AND PROTECTION AFTER DEFEAT.

Of course every victory must be followed by a pursuit; in that way only can the full fruits of the victory be reaped. Therefore, an effective pursuit is of the greatest importance and it is the special duty of the cavalry to follow the enemy to the last breath of man or horse. Neither day nor night should constitute a boundary line against the pursuit.

"When the battle is nearing its close, the various bodies of cavalry should be drawn in closer for it is necessary to begin the pursuit on the battlefield itself in order that the enemy may have no time in which to reform any portion of his troops for the purpose of covering the retreat."

The cavalry should never mask the fire of its own infantry or artillery. The parallel pursuit is the most successful and most productive of results. It allows the enemy no peace or rest.

The covering of the retreat of its own forces calls upon the cavalry for the greatest self-sacrifice, daring and courage. It is necessary that the enemy be checked if only for a few minutes, in order that the defeated infantry may be given a short breathing space and time to reform. Frequent charges, supported by artillery and machine guns, then the dismounted delaying action, are of the greatest importance at this time.

At a distance from the battlefield, it becomes the duty of the cavalry to protect the flanks of the main body, a duty which carries great responsibilities at this time, when even a hostile demonstration may convert the retreat into a rout.

NEEDS AND SCARCITY OF HORSES.

From the *Breeder and Sportsman* of November 9, 1912.

F EARS are expressed throughout Europe that the greatest war that has ever taken place for many years has been started in the Balkans and the leading countries of Europe may eventually be involved, and, as thousands of horses will be needed for cavalry and artillery purposes, this fact presents itself most forcibly that there has never been a time when such horses are so much needed as they are at present. Every great military nation is increasing its armament both on land and at sea, till the great material nations of the world are nothing more nor less than armed camps.

Foreign governments are well aware that horses cannot now be had by the mere purchase of them in numbers anything like sufficient to supply their demands, indeed the scarcity of army material in the shape of horse flesh is not to be had in anything like approaching the numbers required.

The United States has spent an average of \$30,000 a year on cavalry horses. France has voted \$1,500,000 and Germany \$950,000 to horse breeding. In England they spend something over \$20,000 a year for breeding horses, many of which are at once marked down by foreign buyers, while in Turkey and all adjacent countries there is a great scarcity and not enough horses to supply the demand.

An additional 30,000 horses are needed to reach the minimum of riding horses immediately required for the English army, to say nothing of artillery and transport animals.

The scarcity of horses in the British army is appalling, the breeding of suitable horses in England sinks progressively and official condemnation of the existing methods of a new organization have disturbed the horse societies and the industry in general. Farmers, who must be the natural agents in breeding horses, are out of touch with the War Office, and the giving up what might be a sound and fairly lucrative part of their business.

Such facts as these ought to open the eyes of alert America whose facilities for stock raising are unlimited. All the peace congresses in the world will never prevent war, nor will wars ever cease until man has assumed a far higher civilization than he enjoys today. The struggle for existence and survival of the fittest will be in evidence for many thousands of years to come, and it will only be after the refining influence of progressive evolution has been slowly operating toward improvement for ages, that man will be able to live peacefully with his neighbor, and without wanting to rob him of that which is his, or measure swords with him to see who shall claim some coveted territory as his own.

Yes, wars will go on, and horses will be required more than ever although peace rests upon the greater part of the world today. Since racing laws have come into effect in various parts of the country and almost all of the choicest stock has been sold, there never was a more opportune time for the far-sighted American to gather in the best stamp of stallions left and the best class of brood mares for the purpose of breeding a good standard of army horse to supply the enormous armies of the great military nations of the world, to say nothing of the United States Army itself.

Artillery, cavalry and mounted infantry are the arms of the service upon which the outcome of a campaign depends, and this force to be effective must be horsed in such a way as to leave no possible doubt as to its standard. It must be as fast as it is possible to make it, always in condition, trained to the hour, and "fit to go," at a moment's notice.

Such horses as these would always be on hand for the great armies of the earth, if the large ranch owners would start in and breed them; and in the case of a great war—and it is certain—they would become rich so quickly, that they would make the rapid fire Pittsburgh steel men look like paupers.

AMERICAN HORSES FOR CAVALRY USE.

From *The Breeders Gazette* of October 2, 1912.

TO the *Gazette*.—My opinion is that not every thoroughbred is fit to sire cavalry horses; some are good enough, others are very good. It depends on the conformation and pedigree of the horse. In Germany, Austria and France they use some thoroughbred sires to produce horses for the army. Those are able to produce light cavalry horses, but such sires must be heavy, short-legged thoroughbreds, with the shoulder and arm long and slanting, the chest deep, the back short, the croup long, the thigh long. They must have been winners in races and steeple-chases and have a good pedigree showing their relation to first-class Thoroughbred stock.

The thoroughbred himself is not a cavalry horse, but his off-spring may sometimes make very good army horses. In every Concours Hippique, in France, one can see among the prize winners some good demi-sangs, descended from thoroughbred sires. Those horses are able to walk, trot, gallop and jump with ease.

In Europe a great many horses are raised from half-bred sires, and this name will include all horses that are not thoroughbred nor draft-bred. The best ones among them are the French demi-sang, and experience has proved that those are the only good ones, being far superior to the Russian, the Hanoverian and others. At the last Concours Hippique, of Paris, last April, the class open to army horses had eighty-five entries of which thirty were horses sired by thoroughbreds and fifty-five sired by half-breds. Ten prizes had to be awarded and nine of them went to the sons of the half-breds and only one went to a son of a thoroughbred, which was Flageolet, an Anglo-Arabian sire.

I cannot believe that the descendants of Hambletonian-10 are able to produce army horses, but the Mambrinos, the Champions and the Morgans may sometimes get army horses. The conformation of the Hambletonians is far away from that

of the saddle horse. Taking the average measurements and articular angles of the ten following horses: Uhlan, Lou Dillon, The Harvester, Hamburg Belle, Penisa Maid, John McKerron, Allen Winter, Jack McKerron, Redlac and Fleming Boy, all horses with a better record than 2:10, we will find that they have an average short shoulder, rather straight (66 degrees), that the arm is longer than that of the thoroughbred but stands straighter also, so that the scapulo-humeral angle is 106 degrees, while with the thoroughbred it is only 98 degrees. The backs of the same standard-breds are longer from the dorsal angle of the scapula to the point of the hip than are those with the thoroughbreds. The croup of the standard-bred is fifteen per cent. shorter than that of the thoroughbred and stands more slanting also, the inclination being 20 degrees above the horizontal while the thoroughbred's croup is only 14 degrees. All the angles made by the bones of the hind legs of the standard-bred are more open than those of the thoroughbred and the hocks are lower down. The standard-bred trots and does not gallop easily and has great difficulty in jumping ditches or fences.

In that long raid between Brussels and Ostend in 1902, when twenty-nine horses died out of fifty-one on the 134 kilometers, the first prize was won by a thoroughbred horse; the six next belonged to half-breds. The French and the Irish horses made the best average. This raid proved also that the quality of the riders has something to do with the lasting power of the steeds. Men with a high education were able to manage their horses better. Cool-blooded men like the Dutch were also able to take better advantage of their horses than hot-blooded southerners.

The best saddle horse in the world and also the most beautiful is your American saddle horse. He is built for the saddle, and I do not see why Americans are looking for other stock from which to breed army horses. With a saddle-bred horse for a sire and any kind of sound mare they must be able to produce horses for their army, horses for the cavalry and horses for the artillery. There is no use trying to find elsewhere the thing they already have. They could not find anything better. The saddle-bred stallions should be used on

thoroughbred and selected standard-bred mares to raise cavalry horses, and the same sires on grade draft mares to raise artillery horses. Those sires will give the conformation, and the conformation is the main thing with army horses.

LEON VAN MELDERT.

Harris Co, Texas.

OBJECTS TO SADDLE-BRED ARMY HORSES.

From *The Breeders Gazette* of November 20, 1912.

TO the *Gazette*.—In your issue of October 2d, was a letter by Leon Van Meldert on "American Horses for Cavalry Use," which interested me. The remount problem that confronts the War Department is of serious moment to the mounted service, and it is one to which the horse-raising farmer can afford to give attention, to his own advantage and that of the country. It is of importance that the needed type should be recognized and the breeder informed as to the best kind of parents to produce this type.

Until the War Department settles on the manner of breeding that it will sustain and advance, the horse producer cannot be expected to invest heavily in any one type of mares. However, there are now certain requirements which do limit the type and offer suggestions as to the animal that would pass the inspector. It is needless to remark on the qualities every horseman demands in whatever breed he favors, which of necessity must be present in the cavalry horse. His services must meet certain demands that exclude the variations in size and gaits, for instance, that an individual purchaser might fancy.

It is the question of gait that first causes me to differ with Mr. Van Meldert. The walk, trot and gallop are the only recognized gaits in the service and the more perfectly each individual of an organization performs at the desired gait, so much more efficiently can that organization carry out its

movements. If by the American saddle horse, as spoken of in the article referred to, is meant the five-gaited horse principally raised in Kentucky, then I disagree with the opinion that such a sire would be desirable, because of the tendency of the off-spring to mixed gaits. There is nothing more aggravating than this to the troop commander or wearing to the rider who is ever in difficulty in getting his mount to conform to the ordered speed. What if the whole command were mounted in the same fashion? For the walk and gallop the difficulty would not be the same, though at the walk this type of horse has a tendency to shuffle and thereby lose the cadence that is helpful to the trooper in keeping his proper distance and judging his rate of march. In many cases the trot of the saddler is excellent, but inclined to display too much action in present-day types. There would also be a tendency of the trooper to permit or to encourage his mount to rack for the rider's comfort especially if he were a young soldier and an inexperienced horseman. Of course it is very difficult to get two horses to rack at an even speed and the whole troop would be opening up and closing in until the rear horses would be sadly worn.

This type of horse is not very useful for jumping, and is therefore a poor cross-country horse. With the high head carriage assumed in certain gaits there is an unnecessary strain. But to my mind the most serious doubt about the value of this type for siring cavalry horses lies in the fact that every generation is an increasing distance from the thoroughbred origin and that stretch is unmarked by any test year after year that has eliminated the unfit or discarded the weakling for breeding purposes. The show-ring has failed in that particular by accepting a pleasing conformation and a few minutes' exhibition that need not produce a sweat, to say nothing of a lung-distending heart-pumping hoof-ringing endeavor.

G. L. STRYKER.

Erie Co., N. Y.

JUMPERS OF HIGH DEGREE.

(From *Bil and Spur* for December, 1912.)

JUMPING classes are regarded as catering to the freak horse, rather than to strict utility, and this to a certain extent, is correct, as the victorious horse in the jumping class is infrequently a winner in hunting classes, and when hunted is a rather negligible quantity in the field. It has been trained and schooled to jump, to get over the fences without being asked to "go on," to maintain a pace or to look for good footing, satisfactory take-off and safe landing after the successful leap, as is the case with the hunter worthy the time-honored name but is not with the jumper *per se*.

The popularity of the jumping classes is best illustrated by the fact that the first class called brought seventy-eight into the ring, and so close was the range of quality that although the class was called for ten minutes to ten it was midnight before the award was reached. Captain W. T. Rodden's veteran Lord Minto, put up a superlative performance to win from Spes, ridden by Lieutenant C. H. Labouchere of the Royal Holland Hussars, his Dreadnaught, ridden by Mr. Henry Bell being third, and Crow and Murray's Ladylike fourth. Class 130 was a national jumping event and with the exception of Captain Guy V. Henry, Lieutenant B. T. Merchant, Lieutenant J. G. Quekemeyer, Captain V. L. Rockwell and Captain Ben Lear, Jr., the less said about the American horsemanship the better. After an exceedingly close contest Spes won, ridden by Lieutenant C. H. Labouchere of Holland; Captain Ben Lear, Jr., was second with Poppy; Lieutenant R. H. Stewart Richardson, of the Eleventh Hussars, England, third; and Major James Kilgour, of Canada, was fourth with Jap. As usual the high jump, class 139, was the feature of Friday evening; its varying chances holding the public as firmly as in other years. There were, however, only five entries, as against fourteen in 1911, and fourteen in 1910. The quality was very high, as regards performance, although the altitude

attained was not comparable to that of other years. Miss Mona Dunn's Biskra came from England with the reputation of being the best high jumper ever seen in Great Britain, but, as Great Britain has not been famous for producing high jumping freaks, this reputation was probably over estimated. Biskra won at six feet six inches, and his method of clearing the bar appeared to demonstrate it was about as high as the bay gelding could go, and it was a very close thing, as Mr. J. E. Aldred's Lady Jane also cleared the bar at that height, but was scarcely able to get over. Captain Baron de Blommaert was third with Clonmore, and Lieutenant R. M. Stewart Richardson fourth with Dan Leno. This height of six feet six inches is not comparable with the seven feet four inches made by the Honorable Clifford Sifton's Confidence who won last year and also in 1910, nor with the peerless Hetherbloom, who first made seven feet nine inches at Philadelphia, and later jumped eight feet two inches on a wager, before a number of reputable witnesses, the official record of this wonderful gelding being seven feet ten inches, made at Norfolk, Va. It is interesting to recall that this wonderful jumper, Hetherbloom, met his death at jumping out of an exercise yard over a fence of only five feet high, wishing to get out into the pasture. Unfortunately there was a lot of loose lumber lying around outside the fence, and, landing on this treacherous footing, Heatherbloom went down and broke his neck, illustrating the irony of fate which, with a five foot fence killed a horse that had cleared eight feet two inches with a man on its back.

INTERNATIONAL CONTESTS.

(From *Bil and Spur* for December, 1912.)

THERE is something stirring about an international contest, no matter what the division of sport in which it occurs. A certain latent local patriotism moves the public at the start and, so far as the American public at the Garden is concerned, it was ready to heartily cheer the winner, no matter what the nationality—with a special “tiger” for the victories of its own representatives. Again and again the victorious foreign visitors were cheered to the echo, both during the scintillant performance and after the issue had been decided and there was no half measures in the cheering either.

As in preceding years, the magnificent horsemen of Holland were in the van and this was due not only to personal and individual ability, but also to the splendid training and schooling of the horses they rode. We have heard a lot of talk about “better horses” for the American candidates, but it is not to be denied that the prize-winning mounts of Holland cost far less per capita than the leading horses of the American soldiers, and that what is needed is not more money to obtain horses for the Americans, but a more educated eye and more practical discernment from the men responsible for buying the stock. Unfortunately, with a few bright exceptions, the average U. S. Army man does not “know a horse,” which statement is endorsed each time an army man judges at a horse show and meets a civilian judge. One of the best horses England has sent over here of late years was bought from the shafts of a delivery wagon and the same is true of one of the best horses from Holland.

The American soldiers did splendidly when all is understood and considered. Two years ago the American army man thought he “knew it all.” Official instructors, spending years at the European equestrian schools, could not teach the individual anything. Each man imagined he knew better and rode better than the European versed instructor and not until

the visit to Olympia of 1911 rubbed their noses in the dirt of defeat, did they awake from their superb egotism. A month later they were literally grovelling around the mounted service schools, praying to be taught. *Bit & Spur* last year predicted that within three years there would be little fault to be found with them—unless megaloccephalia set in again—and, up to date, the U. S. Army representatives have nobly acquitted themselves in open competition against other nations who have been "in the game" for years.

Class 109, for officers' middleweight and lightweight chargers, was a sweeping victory for the United States, the winners being Nestor, ridden by Lieutenant C. L. Scott, the second to Bazan, ridden by Captain Guy V. Henry, and the third to Justice, ridden by Lieutenant O. W. Booreum, all Americans with Dreadnaught, ridden by Lieutenant C. H. Labouchere, of Holland, fourth. Class 132, for the Canadian Challenge Cup, officers jumping, was won by Captain Mervyn Crawshaw, of England, on his good mare, Princess Charlotte, defeating Lieutenant Delvoie of Belgium, on Murat, he also riding Citine to get third. The American horse, Poppey, ridden by Captain Ben Lear, Jr., of the Fifteenth Cavalry, being fourth. The most attractive feature of Wednesday evening was the broad water jump and while a great many of the competitors utterly failed to clear the water, some of them doing most amusing stunts to avoid it, there were half a dozen really fine performers hailing from Holland, Belgium, Canada, England and the United States. It was won very easily last year by the Holland representative, but this year competition was so great that four contestants were ordered to "jump off" and the United States Army covered itself with glory. The expanse of water was widened after each trial, eventually reaching eighteen feet, and three times Spes, ridden by Lieutenant C. H. Labouchere of Holland, splashed his hind heels in the water. Then Lieutenant H. R. Adair, U. S. Cavalry, on Fico, failed by a narrow margin at the first two trials and on the third cleared the water with a foot to spare amid terrific cheering. Fico was placed first, Spes second, Deceive, ridden by Lieutenant John G. Quekemeyer, U. S. Cavalry, was third, and

Lieutenant E. Van Dooren of the First Lancers, Belgium, was fourth on Sapho.

The immense class of sixty-three jumpers, ridden by army officers in pairs of two officers of the same nationality, riding abreast, proved the sensation of the evening. It was won by Holland, Lieutenant C. H. Labouchere on Dreadnaught and Lieutenant Mathon on Held, defeating the Holland horses, Spes and Powerful, and the United States horses, Marshall Ney, ridden by Lieutenant Shepherd, and Range Finder, ridden by Major Frank B. Barrett, the fourth ribbon going to Captain Mervyn Crawshay, on Sue and Colonel P. A. Kenna, on Prince Charlotte.

The great event of Friday was the International Contest in Class 133, for the American Cup, donated by the Hotel Martinique, open to teams of three officers of the same nationality riding in uniform over obstacles. This contest was won last year by the representative of Holland and as they won again this year, they take the trophy home, England being second, Canada third, and Belgium fourth. The issue was extraordinarily close and some fine horsemanship was exhibited, the scoring showing three fairly equal up to the last time round. The first decision of the judges was in favor of the English team, but the Hollanders made a protest upon a technicality, and like the splendid sportsmen they are, the English officers immediately offered to "ride off" for the trophy. The offer was accepted and this time the Dutchmen won hands down. The placing was Lieutenant C. H. Labouchere on Dreadnought, Lieutenant A. N. Colbyn on Paddy, and Captain Von Gellicam on Powerful, representing Holland; Lieutenant R. M. Stewart Richardson on Dan Leno, Colonel P. A. Kenna on Harmony, and Captain Mervyn Crawshay being the second for England, Captain Bell on Dreadnought, Lieutenant Bate on an unnamed horse and Major Strombenize on an unnamed horse for Canada, the fourth award going to Belgium, represented by Captain Baron de Blommaert on Clonmore, Lieutenant Delvoie on Murat and Lieutenant E. Van Dooren on Majesty. This contest was the more interesting because it called for three riders and three horses, giving a wide variation to chance and luck, as against skill and agility. In several of

the jumping events it was seen luck had a great deal to do with the final award (as when that clever horse, Paddy, blundered into the "pigpen"), but in the American Cup such a chance was largely offset by the wide scope of the contesting units. It was rather unfortunate that the final award should have been blurred by a protest from the Holland contingent on a trival technicality, but, such a protest being made, it could only be met, and the warmest congratulations should be tendered the British team for their sportsmanlike cutting of the unfortunate knot.

Class 110 was for heavyweight chargers competing for the Plaza Cup and several horses made a wonderful showing, especially Clonmore, ridden by Captain Baron de Blommaert, changing lead at every stride, but lacking in conformation and general type. The winner was Chiswell, exceedingly well shown by Captain Guy V. Henry of the U. S. M. S. S. of the Thirteenth Cavalry; Colonel P. A. Kenna of England, was second with his good horse Harmony; Captain J. R. Lindsey of the U. S. Cavalry was third with Experiment, and Captain V. L. Rockwell of the U. S. Cavalry was fourth with Mariposa; thus defeating Belgium, Holland and the National Guard.

The Beresford Challenge Cup, for officers of the United States Army, had thirty-seven entries and demonstrated beyond question the enormous improvement the U. S. Army officers have made since they grasped "what they did not know" about horse riding at the Olympia show in 1911. This improvement was predicted in *Bit & Spur* last year and the warmest congratulations are due those capable and experienced officers who worked so hard to bring about this eminently desirable result for so many years before the raw material could be brought to understanding the immense value of "what they did not know." Marshall Ney, ridden by Lieutenant W. M. Shepherd of the Third Field Artillery, won after a really splendid performance, defeating Lieutenant Frances Ruggles on Pink-Un, Captain Guy V. Henry of the Thirteenth Cavalry (one of the most efficient riders in the United States Army) on Connie and Lieutenant R. G. Alexander, Corps of Engineers. After these exhibitions one has little hesitation in predicting that, in another year or two, the United States Army riders will hold their own

in any company, if the present rate of level-headed improvement is adequately sustained.

As usual, there was much criticism based on snap judgment and also, as usual, the men of the United States Army have been held up to public contumely. What is the actual record in the jumping classes? Holland is first with three wins, four seconds and one third; Great Britain is second with two wins, one second, two thirds and four fourths, almost a tie with Canada's two wins, one second, one third and one fourth. Against these older nations of the Old World, who have been "at the game" for years, what did the United States man achieve? Just one win, one second, three thirds and one fourth, outranking Belgium, which scored not a single win, but one second, two thirds and two fourths. Did the hasty critics of the United States Army competitors have these figures, or was it just snap judgment deliberately utilized to obtain personal publicity? It is well to state again that, in Class 109, international, for officers' chargers, the United States was first and second and that in Class 110, for heavyweight chargers, international, the United States was first, third and fourth in each class, against Great Britain, Holland, Belgium and Canada.

This is by no means a bad showing and it would seem that a little rational encouragement to the army men would be more to the purpose than making it appear their showing was superlatively bad, merely to hang on that very obvious hook another nonsensical budget as to the remount question. The value of good, handsome, high-class horses for parade is recognized, but with the horse in the field not expected to last more than four months in active service, what is the European value today, and should the United States value be greater or less?

ARMY REMOUNTS.

(From the Breeder and Sportsman of November 30, 1912.)

ONE of the big lessons that will be taught by the live stock department at San Francisco in 1915 is that there is a great demand for horses suitable for cavalry uses. An effort is now being made to enlist the coöperation of the United States Army. The Morgan horse interests and breeders of the United States are much alive to the opportunity that will be offered for showing the usefulness of that breed for producing horses suitable for cavalry purposes. The question of army remounts is not only agitating army officials of the United States, but of all other countries as well, and the foreign governments will be keenly active in studying the cavalry horse problem as it will be demonstrated at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco in 1915.

Government horse breeding stations have been established in Vermont, Virginia and Colorado; others will be established in Kentucky and Tennessee, and perhaps other States, the aim being to locate them in the sections best adapted to horse-breeding. Morgans will be bred in Vermont, thoroughbreds in Virginia and standard-breds and saddle horses in Kentucky and Tennessee. One or more of these breeding stations should be established in California. The conditions in this State are ideal for producing horses of the highest type and speed and the best bottom. The California horse has no superior in the world for speed and endurance and beauty of form. The breeding system the government has inaugurated primarily for the benefit of the army should be extended all over the country. It will be a help to breeders and improve the standard of road, draught and plow animals. California should have a share in these benefits.

SWISS REMOUNTS AND CAVALRY DEPOT.*

BY AN OFFICER ABROAD.

AMONG the many difficulties to be found in the organization of a Militia Cavalry, those which affect the remount are the most serious. In the Swiss Army they are increased by the fact that that country is entirely dependent on foreign countries for horses. Hence the necessity of watching the sources where their remounts are obtained, lest they should be exhausted at the very moment when most desired, that is at the time of mobilization. This condition cannot be changed, unless a large reserve is always kept on hand. The large losses of horses shown in the last wars, as well as the natural losses resulting from ordinary peace maneuvers, will not permit one to lose sight of this fact. It is well to compare the manner in which the Swiss Army obtains its horses, with that of other armies, who all, with the possible exception of Italy, are able to secure their remounts in their own country.

As a first difficulty, the Swiss find their militia system requires something different from other countries. They must, in their purchases of remounts, hold to a well defined class and type which is often difficult to find. They require a weight carrier with a certain amount of blood; because light, blooded horses will not do for their cavalry. They are, therefore, obliged to exclude at once in their purchases, all of an excellent class of horses easy to find and at a fair price.

The difficulty of buying heavy horses, which at the same time are good cavalry horses, is not alone with the Swiss, but is the same with all other armies. But their difficulty lies in the fact that they must place in the hands of the soldier a horse which can be "*used by him at home*," and here is a danger as well as a difficulty, for one is apt to forget that the cavalry horse is intended for war and not for work. All of the legislators do not view it in that way, but the Government cannot flood

*From the "*Revue Militaire Suisse*" by Major Paudret.

the country with work horses under the title of cavalry horses. Here certain mutual concessions can be made. The Confederation furnishes a horse which the trooper can use at home for work which does not injure its qualities as a saddle horse. This has been part of the Swiss regulations for the last twenty years. At that time if a trooper had a horse which was able to do the ordinary work in the field, he was, as today, very happy; but if that was not the case, if the mount would not drive singly or haul only a light wagon, he made the best of it and was content, for in those days a service horse was a substitute and not a bread winner. But those days are no more, and the present demands are much increased, as now the man can return to the depot an excellent horse, if it will not work at heavy hauling, either at the plow or harrow. Thus in the fear, which is absolutely without foundation, of wanting cavalry recruits, they risk changing, little by little, their good cavalry horses into beasts of burden without any gait, aptitude or appearance of a saddle horse. Some of their troops already consider these working chargers as not bad, and such is the force of habit that this will soon be considered quite natural and not the least alarming. It is not alone the trouble of furnishing to their cavalry the required remounts, but that they should remain good after becoming service horses. This depends on the work the man puts the horse to, as well as the care he gives the horse. From the last reports, thanks to constant inspections which are made thorough by the chiefs of units, great progress has been made, and very few horses are badly cared for. Some captains have accomplished a great deal by these inspections.

But it is necessary to go to the bottom; that is the recruiting if it is expected to obtain any serious and durable results. Hence it has been the inspection of the applicants made before enlistment by the cavalry officers which have lessened in a large way the situation, as at the very beginning it has been possible to eliminate the doubtful from the point of view of care as well as that of employment the horse may be subjected to. The requests for entry in the cavalry are numerous, for the State, on simple security gives the recruit an excellent horse, acclimated and broken, and hence the requirements for admission

can be made much more severe than into other branches. The State could, without fear of reducing the enlistment, do away with the annual ten per cent. repayment, or at least lessen it. This would result in a saving of 500,000 francs a year, and with even a part of this sum, the annual number of remounts could be increased. At the same time there could be eliminated from the cavalry branch a good number who only enter with the idea of getting as much work as possible out of their horses.

But the best cavalry recruiting is not alone a question of a good supply of oats, for the locality plays an important part, and it would be advisable to exclude entirely the recruits who live in a mountainous region, for it is there the cavalry horse is used up the quickest, and this is not surprising. It should be repeated, however, that bad care of the horse is not usual, and then more often through ignorance. It is for their interest to take proper care of their mount, and generally it is done.

It is "horse knowledge" which should be developed in the courses of instruction, and the soldier should be taught a better understanding of the horse and the care which should be given it. In the other armies the horses are cared for under the personal direction of officers and non-commissioned officers, while in Switzerland they are for eleven months in the year at the home of the soldier who must do everything himself and alone, besides being under the paternal influence. Here the good sense, the great willingness and the sentiment of duty, which are found in the large majority of the Swiss soldiers, triumph over a situation, which, to others, would seem to be inextricable.

One thing which should always be insisted on, is to make recruits understand that they have had placed in their care a horse which is not completely schooled, and that it will be necessary to take care of and train him for a long time to come. Their horses would last much longer if they need not be issued until they were completely formed, and this can be shown in the reserve horses or depot horses, which can render good service up to quite an old age. They do not become broken winded or unserviceable and can undergo the greatest fatigue, and this

is solely because they are well taken care of and rationally employed.

Switzerland has but one Remount Depot, that at Berne with a branch at Sand. In the other armies the young horse passes a period of acclimatization at the depots, for a more or less time, and from there he is sent to the regiment where he receives his training. In Germany there are twenty-five of these depots—eighteen of which are in Prussia, two in Saxony, four in Bavaria and one in Wurtemberg. In France, there are sixteen Remount Depots or Buying Depots and a large number of "*transmission establishments*" where remounts of less than five years are acclimated. The Swiss find themselves in a peculiar situation, and at first sight the gathering together of such a large number of young horses in the same depot might be criticized as a danger of epidemic. But it is not a fact, because the young horse just imported passes its acclimatization period at the branch of Sand, and is not brought to the principal depot until a proper time has elapsed. Besides their stable system, well ventilated and roomy, their large paddocks, the most particular care has so far prevented any epidemics.

The principal depot, as well as the branch at Sand, have been much enlarged during the past years. Up to 1890 they were of the most simple construction, with capacity for 500 or 600 horses, while now double that number can be stabled in very well constructed buildings. In addition large paddocks have been added, which give the young horses plenty of opportunity for exercise.

The appropriation authorizes the purchase each year of 1,050 horses, and they all come from Germany and Ireland, where the contractors present at fixed periods, and several times each year, a large number of horses from which a choice is made. Only one member of this Board is permanent. Contrary to the custom in France and Germany, the same average price is paid for each horse and as they have several contractors there is a very good result. As far as Ireland is concerned, neither England nor the Boards of Belgium, Italy or Denmark buy the same model of horse as Switzerland. And it is during the winter months, when they are generally the only buyers, that it is easier to find the kind which is wanted. Horses intended

for officer's mounts are not bought separately, but are selected at a later date after finishing the remount course.

For two years the Swiss Army has imported horses called "*carriers*" intended for the rapid fire gun companies, and which are after their training at the depot, put in the care of ex-cavalry soldiers as third horses (*chevaux de tiers*). They are much heavier than the remounts and are not less than five years at the time of purchase and are also bought in Ireland.

As the Swiss remounts always come from two different countries they are not of uniform type, and even these different types show different classes as they come from different breeding centers. The question as to which is the best, is a matter of taste. The Irish horse with strong bone, deep chest, large and strong hind quarters, short and solid cannons are always desirable. The Swiss officers prefer these, especially those who wish to have a horse to be used in sports. All the winners in the steeple chases have been and are Irish horses, but of a light model, because the large, nearly full blooded, cannot be considered in the class of remounts on account of their cost.

Those who look for height can find them more easily among the German horses and these in general are very handsome, with high action, are easily handled, and nearly full blooded, they are more easily trained than the Irish, especially the large Irish. The fault which can be found with the German remount is, that very often they grow in the legs while the body remains the same, so it is not rare to see a horse which when bought was 157 or 158 cm. increase 10 cm. during its growing period. There is a mark difference in the German Holsteiner, a Kehdingen horse, the former having a rounder body and shorter legs and an attractive gait, but it is often more, a carriage-horse-type; the Kehdinger is larger, well built and with good lines. The Hannoverian makes a good cavalry horse, having much strength of muscle and a good appearance; while the Mecklenberger always develops into the harness type, but making a good, stout service horse, of fair size.

The journey of five days, both for the Irish as well as the German horses, and the two channel crossings of the former, affects the health of the animals in a slight degree, and this is added to by the change of climate.

A test of inoculation at the time of purchase or after arrival in Switzerland, has given good results, in that those affected have suffered in a milder form, but it has not prevented the sickness. At present the actual loss from these changes is from two to three per cent.; ten years ago it was ten to twelve per cent.

When the remounts are received, and for the first few days, they are fed hay and bran, and according to the season, carrots or grass. Later a ration of four and one-half kg. of oats is fed.

The period of acclimatization varies a great deal according to the individual strength of each horse. In Switzerland they put a great deal of stress on individualization and each horse is studied apart, and they consider that this system is the only one available to do away with great loss.

Some remounts are ready to be put to work in two months, while others may be held for a year. The selection of the young horses which are ready for work is done at Sand, and it is there that they are ridden and driven for the first time. When they are sufficiently trained and ready for service, they are sent to the depot at Berne, where a second period of training is commenced, equally variable in time as the first. This period lasts until the Berne depot is ready to turn over the horses for the real training course, called "remount course."

The task of the depot is, therefore, to train and prepare the remounts, having them in good physical condition to stand the work of a final training. And here again they individualize, and the horses are divided into different classes according to their preparation and powers of endurance. All those which are "doubtful" are kept in one class and are fed and cared for accordingly. The care of the pastern joints is considered as being very important, especially with rapidly growing horses.

Each remount at work is allowed a ration of five kg. oats, four and one-half kg. of hay and two kg. of straw, while the thin animals and those of large size are beside given additional forage; also when the funds permit an extra mash is fed once a week.

Once a week each horse is inspected and the results are recorded in a special register, which forms a very useful record with which to follow each animal during his stay at the depot.

Before being put in service at the "*remount course*," the horses are inspected by the chief of cavalry, but it is not until the end of this course that they are appraised, and this appraisal is the base on which they are assigned to the school of recruits. According to the regulations the remounts should not be put in real training before they are four years old, and it sometimes happens that horses not yet four years old must be put in training. This difficulty will go on increasing, as the purchase of Irish horses by so many countries who supply themselves there, will result in much difficulty in securing four years old horses and it will be necessary to take younger horses resulting in increased expense for their care and acclimatization. The situation is not better in Germany and has resulted in an increase of price.

The Swiss "*remount course*" lasts four months, and while it is shorter than in other armies, the results are considered as very satisfactory. They have a very good permanent corps of trainers, and while their training system may not be perfect, it is being constantly improved. Instructors in riding are not designated unless they have the taste, aptitude and knowledge of their work. To train young horses in a short time is always a difficult task, requiring ability and talent.

THE MOUNTED MESSENGER.*

BY MAJOR V. CHERNEL, AUSTRIAN HUSSARS.

I N all discussions held after maneuvers and exercises we continually hear the complaint that reconnaissances carried on by the cavalry in no case showed the results which the commander confidently expected and required as a basis for his dispositions and orders. This complaint we hear after maneuvers of larger bodies of cavalry as well as in maneuvers carried on by the three arms combined. According to my

*Translated from the *Austrian Cavalry Journal* by Harry Bell, M. S. E. Army Service Schools.

views the blame should not be attached to the cavalry proper but to the method of sending back information acquired; the fact that so many excellent and important reports are received too late to be of any use seems to uphold my contention. The main fault lies in the slipshod manner a mounted messenger receives his instructions and is sent back and partly also in the incomplete training of the troopers. The "eyes of the reconnaissance" *i. e.* the patrol commanders, as a rule are excellent and know their business; many of the non-commissioned officers can compose correct and proper reports, messages and sketches, but the manner of sending these back and the execution of the ride back to headquarters leave much to be desired. Of what use is the very best of reports if it arrives too late? As a rule the message is intrusted to the trooper who happens to be nearest at hand, possibly he may be the best one in the patrol, and possibly not. If he is the best, then there is no other "best" to carry the duplicate message, probably not even a "good" one, still the message has to be and is sent and the conscience of the patrol commander is at ease, for he has done his whole duty; the man can go—if and when he delivers his message is merely a matter of luck. It also frequently happens that the patrol commander does not know the men of his patrol, thus not being able to select the proper man for messenger and having to depend on chance to hit the right ones. Considering now the dangers attending a man carrying back a message in a future war and that then, differing from conditions in maneuvers, he will have to guard his life as well as his route, difficulties in sending back messages are increased. During a strategic reconnaissance a dense screen, which in future wars will play an important rôle, will materially hamper the service of information. Though a patrol may encounter little difficulty in piercing the screen in some instances, the returning mounted messenger can not pierce it so easily. He will have to be an adept in evading observation and pursuit. Taken in the abstract, a mounted messenger should be a man well versed in finding his way, should have good eyes, a clear head, and a large bump of locality. He should be well mounted—the horse of a mounted messenger must be expected to perform greater and better service than the general run of troop horses; it

should be specially trained for that duty. The rider should be thoroughly familiar with his horse, should know exactly what it can perform in the matter of endurance and covering distances. This shows that it is absolutely necessary that horses must be specially and thoroughly trained for just this service.

Autumn is believed to be the best season for this training, for selection of men and animals will be much easier after the fall maneuvers. A regimental officer, who is known to be an excellent horseman, a lover of sport and of the chase, and who is thoroughly at home in riding across country and over obstacles, should be selected and charged with supervising the training of horses and men; only such an officer will accomplish good results. As nearly every cavalry garrison has annual hunts immediately after the maneuvers, horses and men most suited for messenger service can be easily selected then.

The selected animals need not receive an addition to their forage on account of having to undergo a harder training than the rest, the quality of the horse must replace additional forage. It would be no great misfortune if a horse should go lame during training; in any case this will but seldom happen if the training is carried on in rational manner. The main point to observe is that we can never transform a troop horse into a hunter *in the riding hall*; overcoming obstacles in the terrain must be practiced as of necessity, for very frequently a messenger can elude the pursuing patrol only by seeking some obstacle easy for him but hard for his pursuers to overcome. During the course of training ambushes should be often prepared for the messenger to test the man's self-reliance and ability of thinking and acting quickly. Prizes awarded to the one making the best showing during a course of training will stimulate ambition to excel. Pursuit by patrols, however, should never be practiced, as such pursuits can hardly be carried out in time of peace as they will happen in actual war.

The mounted messenger should be easily recognized by every one and should, therefore, have either a distinctive uniform or an easily distinguishable chevron or piping.

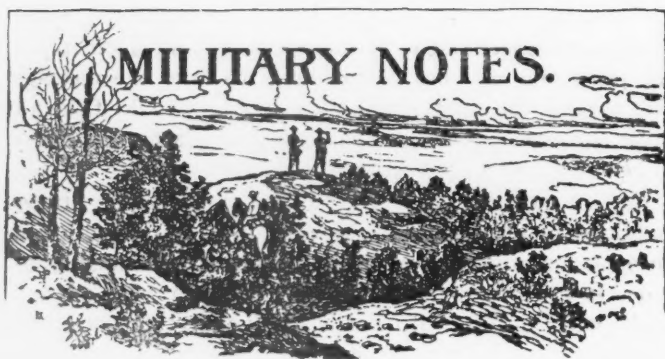
Concerning armament, we would suggest that the saber be omitted, being only in the way and making unnecessary noise during the gallop. In place of the carbine a repeating pistol

or revolver should be carried; this would also mean that revolver practice, mounted, should be practiced more thoroughly than is the case now.

Concerning theoretical instruction, we will merely mention that the messenger ought to know clearly and distinctly to what place and to what person he is to take the message, which route is the shortest and what he ought to do if the addressee can not be found at the designated place. He should also be able to repeat the message word for word.

A well mounted, well trained messenger can be utilized in addition to reconnaissance service for other duties, for instance, at headquarters of larger cavalry commands, where frequently a shortage of orderly officers exists, with advance guards, with pickets, with battle and connecting patrols, in short everywhere well mounted and efficient troopers are needed to carry verbal and written orders quickly and with certainty.





A CARBINE FOR THE CAVALRY.

THOSE officers who desire a carbine for the cavalry and those who happen to be gun cranks will probably be interested in the description of an U. S. Springfield rifle which Captain Samuel B. Pearson, Ninth Cavalry, had converted into a hunting rifle.

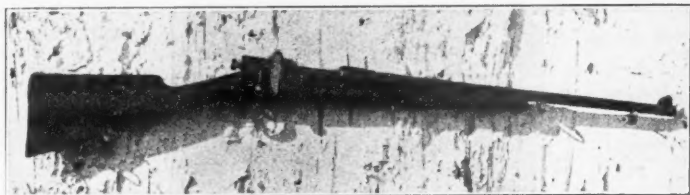
Captain Pearson and I each started to make a "*Sporting Springfield*" about the same time, but as mine is made with full length barrel while his is cut down to twenty inches, I am describing his rifle as an arm that would make an excellent cavalry carbine.

As shown in the photograph, (Cut No. 1) the result is a beautifully proportioned arm which is a delight to the eye and a joy to the hand of the most case hardened gun crank.

The following changes were made in the rifle: The barrel was cut off to a length of twenty inches and the front sight stud replaced, the upper and lower bands, hand guard, and rear sight complete were removed. The stock was cut off at the position of the lower band and the space between the barrel

and the stock was filled in with a piece of walnut; the fore end was neatly shaped and made considerably thinner than its original dimensions; the butt stock was lengthened about one inch and a rubber shotgun butt plate added; the comb built up, the stock made thinner and the grip smaller. The dimensions of the stock are as follows: Length thirteen and three-fourths inches, drop at comb one and seven-eighths inches, at heel three inches, size of butt plate five and one-quarter by one and one-half inches. The rear sight is a Lyman specially made for the Springfield rifle. These changes have reduced the weight to seven and one-half pounds.

Shortening the barrel four inches has probably reduced the muzzle velocity about 100 feet per second and of course has slightly increased the height of the trajectory. No loss of accuracy has been observed. By the use of the receiver sight



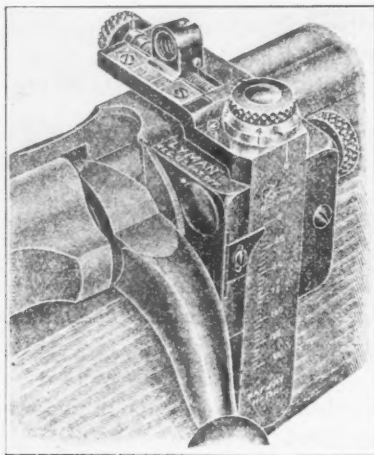
CUT No. 1.—CARBINE WITH LYMAN SIGHT.

the sight base has been increased about two inches over that of the rifle as issued and this with the excellent peep sight more than makes up for any loss of accuracy actually due to the shortening of the barrel. This rifle was tested on the range last summer and the results showed that it could hold its place with the service rifle at all ranges up to include 1,000 yards.

The changes in the stock were not made solely to add to the beauty of the arm but to increase its ease of handling and its effectiveness. While our rifle as issued is one of the most accurate in the world, it is ugly in appearance, badly stocked and handles like a piece of cord wood. The stock is too short, the comb too low and the butt plate does not fit the shoulder. The length of the butt stock is only twelve and three-fourths inches which is much shorter than the stocks of rifles generally used for hunting or for target shooting. It is about the same as

the stocks of small .22 caliber rifles intended for the use of boys. This extremely short stock increases the apparent severity of the recoil and compels the firer to take a strained position, particularly in firing from the prone position. The butt plate is badly shaped. It should be slightly convex from side to side and concave from heel to toe.

The Lyman sight on this rifle (Cut No. 2) is the best general purpose sight that was ever put on a gun. Of course some one will say that this is not a "military" sight. It may not be a military sight in that it is not stuck on the barrel in front of the receiver and does not attempt to combine an open



CUT No. 2.—THE LYMAN SIGHT.

sight which is too near the eye with a peep sight which is too small and too far from the eye, but it is a suitable sight for a rifle intended for military purposes. If it could be placed nearer the eye it would be still better, but on account of the long bolt that is impracticable.

There is no good reason why we should have an open sight on our rifle. The open sight has been thrust upon us by the manufacturers of rifles, and it has been used generally for hunting because many of the peep sights in use were not strong enough to make them suitable for this purpose.

A peep sight with a large aperture placed near the eye is the easiest of all sights to use. It is only necessary to look *through* it and place the front sight at the proper place on the target. Everything stands out clear and distinct. There is no bother about "*full sight*," "*half sight*," on "*fine sight*," no focussing the eye on the rear sight as well as on the front sight and the target. The eye looks *through* the peep, not at it and unconsciously sees the front sight in the center of the aperture.

The objection will be made that some men cannot use a peep sight. That is nonsense. This peep sight can be used by men whose eyes are not good enough to use open sights. The use of a sight of this kind would do away with that abomination the "battle sight."

This sight is much stronger than the service sight and the elevation and windage changes are made by two strong screws which are so constructed as to make them micrometers, which makes it very easy to set the sight correctly.

C. E. STODTER,

Captain Ninth Cavalry.

THE MANCHUS.

THE Manchus have fled and are now in hiding in the Ming tombs. The revolution with us has been as complete as that effected by the reformers in the Flowery Kingdom. What is a Manchu in our service? He may be described as an officer with a penchant for revolving chair work and an aversion for troop duty, and who in pursuance of that policy rarely does any actual troop duty. The first orders for the eviction of the Manchus from Washington was synchronous with the revolution expelling the then reigning family from the throne of what is now the newest republic. Hence, the designation "Manchu."

The service has not yet fully made up its mind as to what estimate to place on the Manchu law, whether to regard it favorably or otherwise. Much can be said on both sides and, in the course of human events, the rain will fall on the just as

well as on the unjust. Within recent years, the detail system, the General Staff, college duty, militia instruction, and soon, have increased the opportunities and have demanded the services of a greater number of moderately young officers for detached service than formerly. Prior to 1898 the War Department was strong enough, except against aides-de-camp, to enforce the four-year rule of detached service. But gradually matters have changed and finally extreme cases have occurred, wherein officers were practically permanently absent from duty with troops. Congress then took notice.

Much feeling has been exhibited in places because the law includes regimental and squadron staff duty in the category of detached service from troops. The argument is advanced, and not without some truth, that regimental and squadron commanders will now have some difficulty in finding suitable available officers who can and will accept regimental and squadron staff positions. On the other hand, if we look over the list of Manchus we find it includes many names which are first found on regimental or squadron staff duty, then on a four-year detail of detached service, and then go back to their staff positions in the regiments, and so on indefinitely. These men must possess some characteristics of suitability for the various positions that cause them to be selected. But, unfortunately, some are not independent of the characteristic of sychophancy in securing and maintaining their position and this the service resents more than any other one thing.

Altogether the law will result in all captains and lieutenants performing a certain amount of troop duty and that, after all, is an officers' first duty. It will result in an increased distributed amount of knowledge of troops, more sympathy for them, and undoubtedly the general tone of the service will improve. While there are practical objections to the law, the Gordian Knot has been cut and no doubt exists as to what was intended. After the service has become accustomed to its workings, the benefits of the law will become more apparent. It is also to be hoped that some of the objectionable features will be eliminated.

H. R. H.

NOTES ON HORSE COLORS.

THE following observations of horses are in line with the principles explained in the articles in the *JOURNAL* of September, 1911 and May, 1912. It will be remembered that white is necessary in the two extremes of temperature, for it reflects heat from a hot source, but conserves body heat in cold surroundings. I learn from Dr. G. A. Turner, of Johannesburg, South Africa, that in the German and Portuguese territories, observers report, that more than half the horses are pure white. I have been informed by Professor E. F. Bobbins of Chicago Veterinary College, that very few white horses die of thermic fever during the hot spells of summer, while dark colored horses die by the hundred daily. One veterinary surgeon who had large experience reported that he did not remember ever having seen a white horse die of thermic fever. This fully accounts for the increasing percentage of white horses in every part of the United States where there are extremes of temperature. In a recent trip through the United States I often found that in the fields, white and light yellow colors outnumbered the dark. In the South, the phenomenon is still more marked as far as I have seen. In Maryland and Virginia the grays and dun colors have long been noted for endurance and long life. They are now being preferred for this reason in spite of the difficulty of keeping them clean.

On the other hand where there are no extremes of temperature, white is a disadvantage, as it interferes with heat radiation. Horsemen on our Northwest coast inform me that white horses are not so strong and healthy as dark, although on practice marches, in hot sunny weather, blacks do badly. In the long run blacks are the best adjusted. I have never seen such a high percentage of black horses and mules as in the vicinity of Portland, Oregon. This is the same phenomenon I found in Northern Japan. In Japan and our Pacific coast the percentage of light colors gradually increases towards the South. In

Southern California the dark horses are in the minority, excepting of course, carriage horses and recent importations.

Horsemen are also learning that the big bulky horses of Central and Northern Europe cannot stand hot weather or a hot climate. Their difficulty in keeping cool is doubtless the main reason why horses decrease in size as we approach the tropics. Nevertheless coat color is a great aid in this respect. On our northwest coast the favorite Percheron stallions are jet black, but farther east the grays prove best, although horsemen do not seem to know the reason.

CHARLES E. WOODRUFF,
Lieutenant Colonel Medical Corps.

CAVALRY POSTS VERSUS MIXED POSTS.

THE policy of concentration that has been going on for several years is resulting in improvement in many ways. The policy recently expressed by the War Department and the action of Congress indicate that the matter is up for further serious consideration. The concentration so far effected has resulted in several regimental posts and in other posts where even as much as a regiment of each of the mobile arms and a few special troops are stationed. Looking about over the country, we find the cavalry more frequently than the infantry, distributed around in detachments smaller than a regiment. The most frequent distribution is a squadron placed in a post with a regiment of infantry. It usually falls out that the cavalry commander is junior to the post commander belonging to another arm. Frequently the post commanders are broad minded men of large experience with a good perspective of service needs, in which event the cavalry is accorded its fair treatment, though the contrary condition usually obtains.

The problems of daily routine, instruction and training of the mounted services are so complex as compared to the dismounted that only officers who have been trained in the mounted services fully appreciate and can prescribe for them. There

are some arguments in favor of mixed posts. In mixed posts officers of different arms are in daily association and each in this way absorbs the atmosphere, life and traditions of the other. This is an opportunity—not always sufficiently taken advantage of—for the troops to participate in combined maneuvers. Other reasons might be advanced, such as that the cavalry is available to instruct in equitation, etc. Opposed to this, among other things, may be mentioned: calls are habitually based on duties of the dismounted troops; riding halls are turned aside from their proper use and used by dismounted troops to the detriment of mounted instruction; little or no consideration is shown the cavalry in such assignments, cavalry being required to take what is left in the way of hours, these hours frequently being such as to be really dangerous from the standpoint of stable management; incidentally the effect on discipline is bad for the cavalry soldier realizes at once that he is being discriminated against.

At best, for cavalry the greatest tactical benefit to be derived from mixed garrisons is in instruction in the work of divisional cavalry. This is only a small part of the cavalry training and can be undertaken at the summer camps. The work of independent cavalry is of much greater importance and can be taken up only where larger bodies of cavalry are brought together. In pure cavalry garrisons cavalry requirements are the first consideration and govern all duties, and assignments, hours, etc. It would seem, therefore, that mounted troops should be located only in garrisons of their own kind, or else in garrisons commanded by an officer of the mounted service.

H. R. H.



**German
Tactics.***

Captain C. F. Martin, Third U. S. Cavalry instructor at the Army Service Schools, has translated a book from the French by Major Pardieu, French Army, which it is believed will be of value to the students of tactics in our army.

In this work there is a constant comparison between the German and French tactics from a new and fresh viewpoint, that of the spirit of the Regulations and the spirit of the Tactics. Major Pardieu constantly seeks the motive behind the technical details. He concludes with a synopsis of the great principles of the present day German strategy.

The author has brought to his subject a keen analytical mind stored with the fruits of a thorough study of all great masters of military art. He presents in a condensed form, the German and French views of the vital questions that confront every student of tactics and presents his subject in such a pleasant style that the book is extremely interesting reading.

The work has been translated into German and Russian, which is an indication of its unusual value, since it would not have received such attention from these great military powers had it not possessed great merit.

Below are extracts from the author's preface and from some opinions of instructors in Military Art at the Army Service Schools:

*"A CRITICAL STUDY OF GERMAN TACTICS AND OF THE NEW GERMAN REGULATIONS." By Major Pardieu, French Army. Translated by Captain Chas. F. Martin, U. S. Cavalry. U. S. Cavalry Association, 1912. Price \$1.25.

EXTRACTS FROM PREFACE.

The Germans followed with keenest interest the war in Manchuria in which were engaged their pupils in tactics, the Japanese. * * * This war in Manchuria had a considerable influence upon German military opinions. * * * For many years thinking men had been discussing the regulation principles in force; von Scherf, Balck and Bogulavoski on the one side and von der Goltz, Loringhoven and Schlichting on the other, had been arguing over questions of forms of combat, the initiative to be left to subordinates, methods of instructions, etc.

After the experiences of the battles of the Far East, it appeared necessary to revise the existing regulations. * * * The work . . . has just been finished. The study of these regulations is most instructive; we glean from them the general and special principles of German tactics.

It seems to be opportune to make a resumé of them as a whole; . . . the great strategical principles of war are the same for all armies; but the details of execution, the methods must vary according to the morale, the temperament and mentality of the men to whom they are applied. A Russian is different from a Japanese; a Turk from an Italian.

As will be ascertained in the present study, the new tactics imposed by present-day armaments favor the French soldier and appear to be prejudicial to our neighbors on the other side of the Rhine. German authors admit it themselves. . . .

In the pages that follow appears a study of the principal points of German tactics. . . .

An effort has been made to find the spirit . . . in the letter of the regulations, and to make an estimation of its value considering the German character and temperament.

OPINIONS OF INSTRUCTORS.

From Captain Stuart Heintzelman, 6th Cavalry:

"In my opinion Major Pardieu's book comparing German and French Tactics as indicated by their regulations and the writings of recognized authorities is most valuable.

"It is not so much a technical detailed comparison of matters of form as it is a comparison of matters of spirit and points of view. It is for that very reason more valuable; for nowhere else have I seen such a comparison.

"The essential differences between French and German tactical views are brought out.

"There can be no question that the book would be of great value and interest to any graduate of this or similar schools."

From Captain Laurence Halstead, 6th Infantry:

"It is evidently written by an able officer and one who is a great student, and whose ideas should receive consideration.

"It seems to me that to graduates of these schools, where the German system is followed, the work should be particularly interesting as one which gives an opposing view.

"To those of the service in general it would be valuable in giving a general outline of German tactics and French objections thereto.

"I think it is a book that should be read by all officers who are studying tactics.

From Lieutenant R. E. Bebee, 14th Infantry:

"This book applies a concentrated criticism of the Regulations of the two leading armies, and in so doing gives to our officers a chance to profitably study and criticize our own regulations, advancing to a high plane of criticism at a bound.

"To infantry officers the remarks concerning the 'invulnerability of fronts' and the discussion of artillery should be intensely interesting. The book should assist officers who wish to take active part in [the discussions now arising from the Infantry Regulations and the Provisional Regiment."

From Major Farrand Sayre, Cavalry, Director, Department of Military Art, Army Service Schools:

"I have read the foregoing reports on Captain Martin's translation of Major Pard eu's book and fully concur in the same."

From Lieutenant Walter Krueger, 3d Infantry:

"It is excellent. * ~ * Print it by all means. It is extremely valuable."

**Manual
for
Army Cooks.***

This is a small book ($4\frac{1}{2}$ " by $6\frac{1}{2}$ ") of 110 pages which is issued as Supplement No. 1, of the "Manual for Army Cooks" and prepared for the use of the students of the school for Bakers and Cooks at Fort Riley.

Its several chapters cover the following subjects: I. Meat; II. Beef; III. Pork; IV. Fish; V. Legumes; VI. Vegetables; VII. Stews, Broths, Meats, Sausage; VIII. Salads and Dressings; IX. Miscellaneous; X. Suggestions to Mess Sergeants and Cooks.

The several classes of meats are described and the specifications for the same are set forth, while the different carcasses of the several kinds of beef, pork and mutton are illustrated by half tone cuts. Also directions for curing and preserving meats are fully described.

The many recipes for cooking legumes and other vegetables as well as for making stews, broths, salads, dressings, etc., etc., are new and said to be the result of experimentation by the Instructors of the School.

The instructions given in Chapters IX and X are particularly interesting and important.

Gunnery.†

This is an elementary book intended, as is stated in the preface, primarily for the use of officers of Artillery of the National Guard, especially for those who have not had a technical education. Part I is devoted entirely to an elementary course of mathematics and, at first glance, it would appear that every school boy should know all that is contained in the about sixty pages covered by this subject. However, there is much in this part that is easily forgotten

*"SUPPLEMENT NO. 1.—MANUAL FOR ARMY COOKS." By Captain C. A. Bach, Quartermaster Corps, U. S. Army. Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kansas, 1912.

†"GUNNERY. An Elementary Treatise, Including a Graphical Exposition of Field Artillery Fire." By Jennings C. Wise, B. S., Captain and Adjutant First Battalion Field Artillery, Virginia Volunteers. (Formerly Second Lieutenant U. S. Army.) B. F. Johnson Publishing Company, Richmond, Va. Price, \$3.00 postpaid.

when not frequently used, and the matter is at hand when needed in studying the following parts.

Part II treats of the subjects of gunpowder and high explosives and is taken as a whole from "Artillery Circular B of 1902."

Ballistic, exterior and interior is discussed in Part III in a simple and non-mathematical way.

Part IV is a short chapter devoted entirely to shrapnel and the remainder of the book discusses the subject of Practical Gunnery under the several heads of: Fire and Fire Data, Indirect Fire and Deflection, Range and Ranging, Angle of Site, Corrector, Observation of Fire, and Position and the Mask. This last part of the book is also free from mathematics, except of the most elementary kind. There are, however, many diagrams illustrating the points discussed.

To the general reader, the introduction will prove interesting reading. It discusses the question of "Study and the Value of Theory" and is full of trite sayings and quotations. In concluding this introduction, the author gives a list of about eighty books which he recommends to the military student, all being of a historical nature. It is a well selected list.

**Interesting
Manila.***

A book of over 240 pages—6" by 8" which is profusely illustrated with half tone cuts showing the more striking scenes of life in Manila, and particularly of the more noted old time public buildings, churches, etc.

In the preface, the author states that epoch-making changes have taken place in the "Pearl of the Orient" during the five years since the previous edition was issued and whole blocks have been torn down and replaced by modern structures, so that, while Manila is being gradually transformed into an up-to-date business city, there still remains "romance and poetry in [abundance; in] its many ancient churches, the medieval

*"INTERESTING MANILA." Third, revised edition. E. C. McCullough & Co., Inc., Manila, P. I. Price, \$1.50.

battlements, the century-old Spanish houses, and the scenic beauty of the surrounding country."

The several chapters of the book are headed as follows: Interesting Manila, Intramuros, A Dream City, The Walls of Intramuros, Fort Santiago, Manila's Churches, Ruins and Romance, Old Organs and Choir, Convent Curios, River Life, Filipino Industries, Street Life, Filipino Home Life, Side Trips About Manila, and the New Philippines.

**Soldier's Foot
and
Military Shoe.***

An extremely well timed book on a subject, which, though of great importance to all branches of the army, has received very little attention in the past.

The author handles his subject thoroughly, and brings out the points to be considered in regular sequence.

The chapter on the anatomy of the foot is complete and made very clear, so that the average line officer can comprehend the points brought out, without the necessity of a medical education. This latter advantage is very noticeable throughout the volume, when compared with a great many so-called practical books on technical subjects. In speaking of the ideal shoe for military purposes, which subject is very exhaustively covered, he brings up a point which in my opinion, has been neglected in our army, and that is the fact that the average soldier enters the service with a foot already deformed by previous ill-fitting shoes, necessitating extreme care in such cases to provide a proper fit with even a perfectly designed shoe.

The section treating of the fitting of shoes is eminently practical, and should be read carefully by all organization commanders.

In regard to the care of the feet, the author goes very much into detail, much more, it may be thought, than the case warrants, but where the foot is such an important member in military service, the necessity for the knowledge is self-evident.

*"THE SOLDIER'S FOOT AND THE MILITARY SHOE. A Handbook for Officers and Non-commissioned Officers of the Line." By Major Edward L. Munson, A. M., M. D., Major Medical Corps, U. S. Army. U. S. Cavalry Association. 1912. Price, \$1.35, postpaid.

The concluding chapters on socks and the care of shoes takes up points which are often overlooked and if thought of at all, their importance is not considered.

Taking the book as a whole, its practical value cannot be overrated, and in my opinion, should be as prominent a part of the orderly room library, as any manual now issued to us by the War Department.





WAR STRENGTH.

The following extract from the excellent article by Captain Fitch, appearing in the last number of the *CAVALRY JOURNAL*, touches the keynote as to the main cause for the unpreparedness and inefficiency of our regular troops for any war that we have had in the past and this will undoubtedly be the case in any future war in which this country may be a participant.

"Experience shows that the necessary increase in numbers per troop at the outbreak of war has invariably resulted in increased inefficiency at the very time that the highest efficiency was needed. A small number of men per troop results in heavy 'overhead cost.' We should have 100 men and horses per troop for war. And our peace strength should be at least as great as our war strength, and preferably slightly greater. Sudden expansion at the outbreak of war may answer in some branches, but it is absolutely ruinous to the efficiency of cavalry."

While not agreeing with Captain Fitch as far as regards the statement that "sudden expansion at the outbreak of war may answer in some branches," yet the remainder of the above extract is undoubtedly correct. It has been ruinous to any branch of the service to receive a large percentage of untrained men into the ranks at a time when every part of the mobile army should be prepared to move to the front at a moment's notice. At the same time it is also true that such a sudden influx of recruits is more demoralizing to the cavalry than is the case with the other branches.

Our regular army, small as it is or that it may be in the future, and it will always continue to be small in comparison to

what this great country should have, it should be a model of excellence as regards preparedness for war, which it never has been and never will be as long as our military policy remains as it has been in the past.

It should be remembered that while this country has been the victor in all wars in which it has taken part in the past, it has had but a feeble enemy with which to contend, except in the case of the War of 1812 and the Civil War. In the case of the War of 1812, our opponent had other troubles than this war with the United States and even then our disasters during that war far exceeded our victories and we gained little glory on land, outside of the valor of the troops on some occasions. The Civil War was unique in that both sides were unprepared for war and neither party to this great conflict have any reason to be proud of the results of the campaigns during the first two years of the war, or until the volunteers and regulars became seasoned soldiers.

Our experience has been that, upon the outbreak of war, the ranks of our regular troops have been filled with an influx of raw recruits, an increase generally of from forty to sixty per cent. of untrained and undisciplined men. This fact combined with the additional one that a large percentage of the officers, particularly of those of the higher grades, are withdrawn from their organizations for service in higher grades in the volunteers, or as general or staff officers, and their services are thereby lost to their organizations at a time when most needed, so that the regular service is at once demoralized and becomes but little more than an army of untrained and undisciplined volunteers. During the entire Civil War, many regiments were commanded by captains and companies by sergeants, and sometimes for long periods.

While it may be true that this forty to sixty per cent. of untrained men that are thus injected into the ranks can be more quickly whipped into shape than would be the case with volunteers, yet it would take time, and much time to do it, particularly in the cavalry service, and time is a valuable asset on the outbreak of war. Our enemy, whoever it may be, is not going to sit down and wait for us to get our first line into shape for their reception.

While it is possible that the scheme for building up a reserve for the regular service as outlined in Sec. 2 of the Act of August 24, 1912, may work out in time so as to provide a means for filling these gaps in the organizations of the army in case of expansion for war, still it is the opinion of many that, in its present form, it will prove impracticable and not a time saver in getting our regular forces into the field in time of war. First, after the outbreak of war, or when threatened, it requires legislative action in order to bring these furloughed men back into the ranks and then a proclamation must issue calling them into service, after which they must be found—no method is prescribed or can be enforced for keeping track of them—and the orders issued and served on them to rejoin the colors, all of which will take valuable time. Again, when these men do rejoin their respective organization, it will be found that many companies, troops or batteries will have a surplus of men while others will be short a large number and it will take still more time to straighten out this tangle, as well as to provide these reservists with arms, clothing and equipments. It is possible and probable that the bounty offered these furloughed men for rejoining in time of war will bring a large percentage of them back into ranks, yet, as shown above, the scheme has many drawbacks that must be overcome. The German reservist is under surveillance at all times and it is known in which field he is plowing every day, and in the armory of his company his arms and equipments are hanging on his peg ready for him when called out.

While the National Guard of the several states are now counted as a part of the first line and are being assigned to brigades and divisions, yet it is still uncertain whether or not they can be used in time of war, especially outside of the continental limits of the United States, and, even if the proposed legislation in the Militia Pay Bill will so authorize their use in time of war, they are not in that state of efficiency and preparedness that will permit of their being so employed. But few, if any of the states have prescribed physical requirements for their National Guard and in consequence, when called into the service of the United States, a large percentage will be found physically disqualified and unfit for service. In 1898, it was

found that from twenty-five to forty per cent. of the volunteers were not up to the physical requirements.

This, combined with the fact that the strength of the companies of the National Guard is small, as a rule, even smaller than the peace strength of the regular organizations, it will be found that when ordered out for actual war service, these organizations will be found mere skeletons and they will have to be recruited up to war strength, that is filled with untrained men so that they also will be little better than volunteers. It is true that they will have the advantage over volunteers of having officers that are more or less trained in their duties and that they now have on hand arms and equipments for a certain proportion of their enlisted strength.

All this goes to show that however large or small our regular force may be, as determined by those in authority, it should be always kept at full war strength, or, in case the reserves are to be counted as available, of such strength that with the addition of those reservists known to be available, each and every troop, company and battery will be at full war strength on the outbreak of war and available for field service *at once*, and not after having been concentrated at some camp and there organized, recruited up, brigaded, etc., etc., as was the lamentable condition of affairs in 1898.

THE GENERAL STAFF REORGANIZATION PLAN.

Probably all officers of the army have either received or have seen a copy of the proposed plan for the reorganization of the mobile army which was prepared by a committee of the General Staff, composed of one officer from each branch of the service, and they have considered the same with the care that it deserves. If they have not, they should do so at once or forever after hold their peace.

This plan has been considered by the heads of all the bureaus in Washington and their criticisms on the same have been carefully considered by the Committee; it has also been

considered, item by item, at conferences held by the Secretary of War at which there were present the Committee who prepared the report and the several bureau chiefs of the War Department. Finally the report, as modified by the result of these conferences, has been incorporated by the Secretary of War in his annual report.

Now, it is understood that all of the general officers of the line of the army are to be assembled in Washington for the purpose of taking up this question, item by item, and to submit their opinions upon this vital question.

In so far as the proposed plan can be carried into effect by executive action, there will arise no difficulty, but as the vital and more important parts will require legislative action, there is no knowing what the final result will be. This much is certain, however, that if the army can unite in accepting this, or any reasonable plan for that matter, Congress will begin to believe that the army knows what it wants and will be inclined to act accordingly, *provided*, of course, that it does not materially add to the expenditures for maintaining the army or is in the line of retrenchment. Retrenchment, not economy, for Congress does not, as a rule, when legislating for the army consider what will be ultimate economy but what will appear upon the records of the present as being in the line of retrenchment.

The most important, or it might be said the all-important part of this report is that relating to the question of promotion for no scheme will receive the united support of the mobile army, and therefore have any hope of becoming a law, which does not equitably settle this question which heretofore has been the drawback to any progressive legislation for the line of the army.

The following from one of our more progressive cavalry officers is pertinent to this question:

"To even the outsider the inequalities of promotion in the various arms create contrasts that at once excite their attention. In equity, no reason exists for such inequalities and differences. The differences creating as they do for equal length of service unequal pay and emoluments, are the foundation of much of the petty jealousies and rancor that prevent harmony and a united service.

"For several years various officers of different arms, recognizing these difficulties, have been offering suggestions and remedies, the adoption of

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"For several years various officers of different arms, recognizing these difficulties, have been offering suggestions and remedies, the adoption of

which would, or should, eliminate these objectionable features. Their voice and that of the service has been heard and the General Staff in studying the organization of the land forces of the United States has taken up the subject. Two propositions touching this matter have been brought forward, one that rank for all arms in any grade below that of brigadier general shall, with certain obvious restrictions, be determined by length of continuous commissioned service and the other that the benefits of any increases, or the absorption of any files due to decreases, in any branch of the mobile army be distributed proportionately among them all.

"These features were ably discussed by Captain Moseley in pages 239, *et seq.*, of the September number of the JOURNAL. They are particularly worthy of consideration now that the ogre of reduction has again come up. It may be said that the incorporation of these principles into the reduction measure introduced at the last session of Congress was as potent as any of the reasons leading to the defeat of the reduction proposition.

"From the standpoint of equity the proposal that any increase or decrease in any one of the mobile arms be apportioned among the others will appeal to every fair minded man. There may be some men who will oppose this principle, but upon investigation that opposition will almost invariably be found to be prompted by self interest—a fact which of itself negatives the force of the opposition.

"Undoubtedly both of the propositions will appeal to Congress; for that body in all legislation is usually mindful of the acquired and equitable rights of those affected."

Of course it is understood that this proposed plan makes no attempt to cure the evils that have resulted from past inequalities of promotion but only provides for preventing them in the future as regards the line of the army. This is a step in the right direction but, in the opinion of the writer, it does not go far enough and will not remove the sore spots in the army that result from the inequalities in promotion between the line and the staff.

There will never be complete and proper harmony throughout the entire army until these inequalities are adjusted and this can be so easily accomplished, or at least the sting may be removed, without affecting or changing the present rank of any staff officer, that it is hoped that an effort will be made to finally incorporate it into the reorganization plan. This is to provide that whenever line and staff officers come together that they shall take rank and precedence, either social or official, according to length of service as a commissioned officer.

INCREASED COST OF LIVING.

The subject of the high cost of living, or the cost of high living, which has been agitating the public mind for some time past has at last struck the Cavalry Association and, like our friends in the army and in civil life as well, retrenchment must be the order of the day.

A certain old veteran of the Civil War has printed the CAVALRY JOURNAL for over a quarter of a century. It so happens that your *Editor* served in the same volunteer regiment with him in 1865, he having been the last Sergeant Major of the noted Eighth Illinois Cavalry while the writer was the last recruit that ever joined that regiment. It also may be a matter of interest to the members of the Cavalry Association to know that at one time, after the Spanish War, when the Cavalry Association was in financial straits, this printer continued to print the JOURNAL and waited for his pay for a year or more, it being paid in dribbles, until, under the able management of the then *Editor*, Major Steele, the Association finally got on its feet again. However, this has nothing to do with the question under discussion.

Several times during the last few years, the said printer has hinted that it would be necessary for him to raise the price paid for printing the JOURNAL of the Association and this because the cost of paper, material and labor had advanced to a point far beyond that which prevailed at the time the present contract was made, which was in the years before the present *Editor* came into office.

As hints did not count, not much attention was paid to the question but now the blow has fallen and from this time forth it will cost from twenty to twenty-five per cent. more to publish this JOURNAL, provided it is issued on the same basis as heretofore, that is with as many pages, with as many illustrations or as frequently.

When the subject of making the CAVALRY JOURNAL a bi-monthly publication instead of a quarterly was under discussion, and it was considered by the Executive Council for

several months, the present President of the Cavalry Association, and a former *Editor* of the CAVALRY JOURNAL, then on duty in the Philippines, wrote that he believed it would be a grave mistake to make the proposed change; that it would be found difficult to obtain suitable, live, up-to-date original articles to keep the JOURNAL up to a proper standard and that it would be found necessary *to pad* with reprints, translations, etc. However, when this letter setting forth these objections, was received, the change, by direction of the Executive Council had gone into effect.

Frequently since that time, your Editor has found this prediction come true and it has been found difficult to procure original articles for publication that were acceptable to the Publication Committee.

As to the question of the cost of high living, so to speak, we have been using, in the recent past, many half-tone cuts to illustrate certain articles, it being believed that these cuts not only added to the attractiveness of the JOURNAL, but also served to make the subjects under discussion more clear. These, however, have been expensive and probably will have to be eliminated in the future.

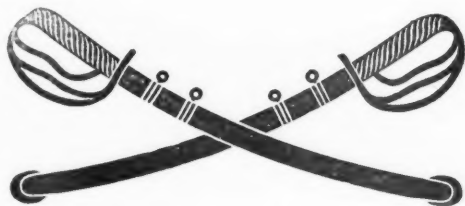
Now, it must not be inferred from the above that the Cavalry Association is again in financial difficulties for such is not the case as the forthcoming annual report will show. Heretofore, for several years past, our income has exceeded our expenditures and we now have plenty of cash on hand for all ordinary needs and it is well to keep a snug balance on hand for emergencies. At the same time, with the increased cost of publishing the JOURNAL, it is feared that our expenditures will exceed our income unless radical steps are taken to make a corresponding change in the JOURNAL, either by decreasing its size—it has been much larger than any other military, bi-monthly publication—by reducing the frequency of publication or by cheapening the style of the JOURNAL, that is by cutting out illustrations, etc.

What are the views of our members on this subject? Let us hear from as many as possible before the Annual Meeting which will be held on the third Monday in January next—January 20, 1913.

TAIL PIECES.

The small cuts that have been used heretofore in the CAV-ALRY JOURNAL for many years in order to fill out pages at the end of articles—called "*tail pieces*"—are getting badly worn and soon will have to be discarded. Some of these—like the one on page 693 of this number of the JOURNAL, are typically cavalry in character.

This particular cut was made from a sketch by Remington and is exceedingly clear and well adopted for the purpose. We would like to obtain fresh, suitable designs from which such cuts can be made and will pay for those that may be accepted for this purpose. The sketches may be made two or more times as large as they will be in the finished cut as they are reproduced photographically and can be reduced to the proper size.



STATEMENT.*

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., of the JOURNAL OF THE U. S. CAVALRY ASSOCIATION, published bi-monthly at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

Editor: EZRA B. FULLER, Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. A., Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Managing Editor: Same as above, there being only one Editor.

Business Managers: Executive Council of the U. S. Cavalry Association. (Names hereto attached) Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Publisher: U. S. Cavalry Association which is composed of Cavalry Officers of the U. S. Army, associated for the advancement of the cavalry service.

Owners: The U. S. Cavalry Association, as stated above. It is not a corporation. The members of the Executive Council are as follows: Lieutenant Colonel EZRA B. FULLER, U. S. A., Retired; Major FARRAND SAYRE, Ninth Cavalry; Captain WILLIAM T. JOHNSTON, Fifteenth Cavalry; Captain CHARLES E. STODTER, Ninth Cavalry; Captain WILLIAM KELLY, Jr., Ninth Cavalry.

The U. S. Cavalry Association has no bondholders or other security holders and has no bonds, mortgages or other securities.

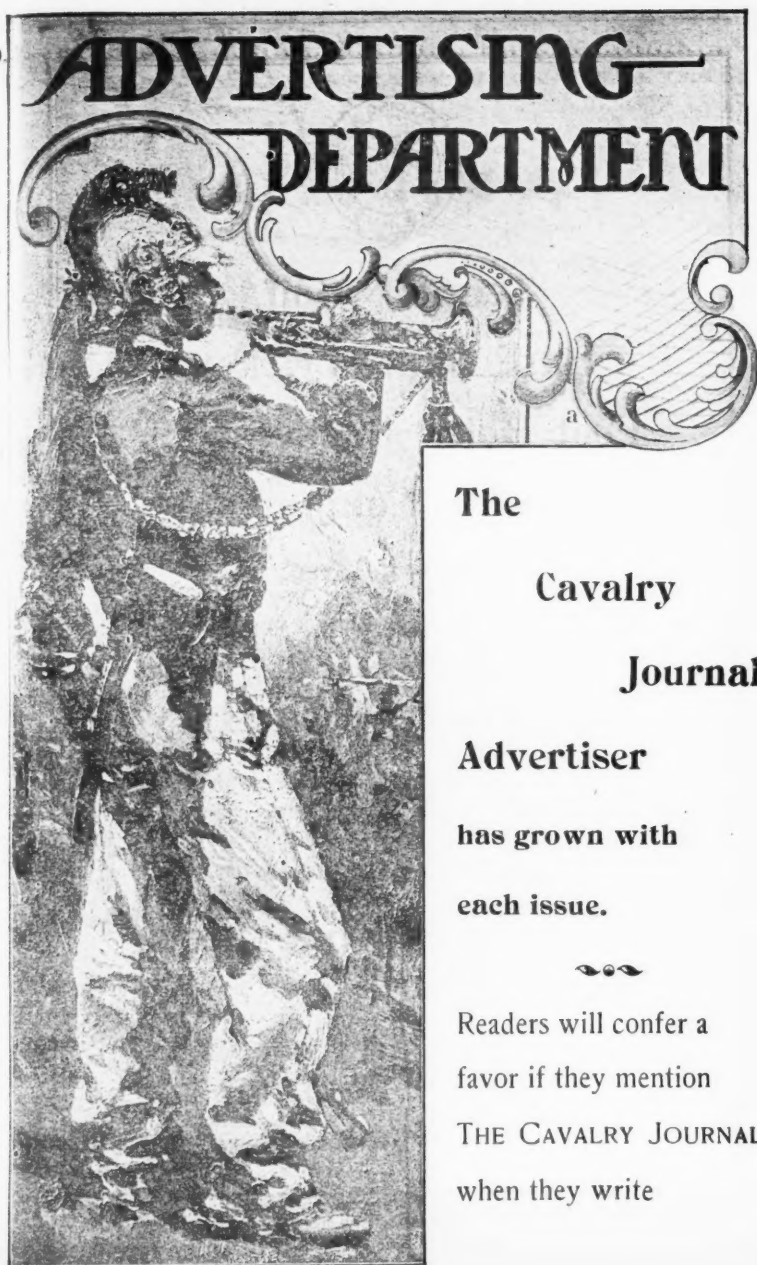
(Signed) EZRA B. FULLER,
Lieutenant Colonel U. S. Army, Retired.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23d day of October, 1912.

(Signed) HENRY SHINDLER,
Notary Public.

Seal.

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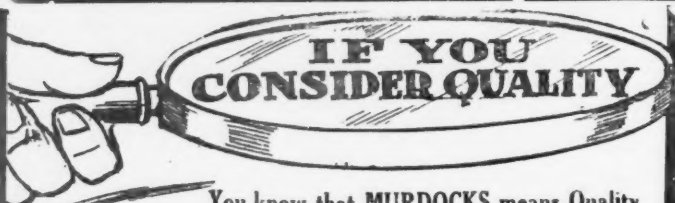
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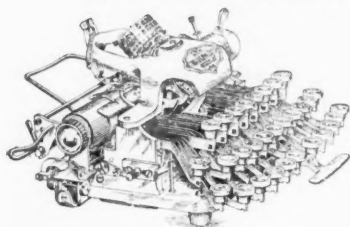
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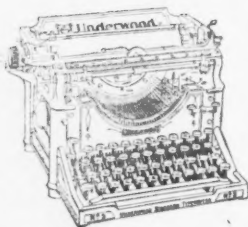
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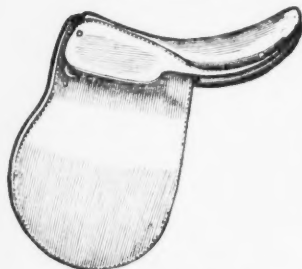
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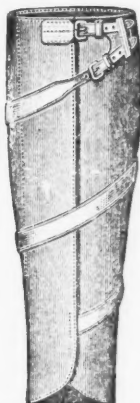
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